REGISTERED No. 79—1872.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,748.—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1873. SUBSCRIPTION IN ADVANCE. { FOR A YEAR......Rs. 42 } { FOR SIX MONTHS ..Rs. 24 } *Including Postage.*

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

THE Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
Half Year „	„ 24
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TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

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Second do	„ 2
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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—RUPEES 2

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "PATNA," 1,780 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander A. A. HANSARD, will be despatched on SATURDAY, the 13th Dec. 1873, at 4 P.M.

December 1873.		December 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	13	Leave Tuticorin	21
„ Rutnagherry	14	„ Colombo	22
„ Vingorla	14	„ Galle	23
„ Goa	15	„ Negapatam	26
„ Carwar	15	„ Madras	28
„ Mangalore	16	„ Coconada	30
„ Cannanore	17	„ Vizagapatam	31
„ Tellicherry	17	„ Bimlipatam	31
„ Calicut	18	Jan. 1874.	
„ Beypore	18	„ Gopaulpore	1
„ Cochin	19	„ False Point	2
„ Colochel	19	Arrive CALCUTTA	3
„ Alleppy	19		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

This route is the most expeditious and economical for Passengers for the Neilgherry District, Bangalore, and Madras, who can land at Calicut or Beypore, and proceed from thence by rail. Passengers for Calcutta may take the same route, picking up the steamer at Madras.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, VIA KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BHAREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. GAVIN, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

Dec. 1873.		Dec. 1873.	
Leave BOMBAY	5	Leave BUSREH	21
„ Kurrachee	9	„ Fao	24
„ Guadur	10	„ Koweit	24
„ Muscat	12	„ Bushire	26
„ Bunder Abbas	14	„ Linga	31
„ Linga	16	Jan. 1874.	
„ Bahrein	12	„ Bunder Abbas	2
„ Bushire	18	„ Muscat	4
„ Fao	20	„ Guadur	6
„ Mahomerah	20	„ Kurrachee	9
Arrive BUSREH	21	Arrive BOMBAY	12

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, and an Extra Steamer every MONDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The s.s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. GAVIN, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 5th December 1873, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ADEN AND JEDDAH.

THE British India Steam Navigation Company (Limited) will despatch the Steam-ship SIR BARTLE FRERE, Commander G. M. BEVTS, on or about the 6th December, proximo.

For Freight or Passage apply to

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES per s. s. TEVIOT are hereby informed of the arrival of the Vessel, and requested to TAKE DELIVERY AT ONCE of their respective GOODS. No Claim will be admitted for damage or short delivery unless passed by the Captain before the departure of the Steamer.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents

Bombay, 29th November 1873.

CAMPBELL'S PLANTATION BRAND CIGARS.

CAMPBELL'S DINDIGUL BRAND CHEROOTS.
CAMPBELL'S TRICHINOPOLY BRAND.
(The old fashioned Cheroot with Straw.)
CAMPBELL'S CIGARETTES—Tobacco covered.
CAMPBELL'S CIGARETTES—Paper covered.
CAMPBELL'S SMALL OFFICE CHEROOT.

A tiny Manilla Pattern, 3 Annas per Bundle of 25.

Apply to the CLERK IN CHARGE of Campbell's Cheroot Depot, 6, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

TERMS—CASH.

G. NICOLL & CO.,
SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS,
30, MEADOW STREET,
BOMBAY.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

TO MERCHANTS, STORE DEALERS, MESSES, CLUBS, &c.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

Aberdeen, and 14, Commercial Street, London, E., would direct special attention to their brand of Jams, Jellies and Scotch Marmalade; which will be found unequalled for colour, flavour, purity, and general excellence; and that each tin contains the *specified weight*. J. M. & S. would invite comparison with any other brand.

*** Awarded the "GRAND MEDAL OF MERIT" at the VIENNA EXHIBITION, 1873, for the general superiority of their Manufactures.

ESTABLISHED 1751.

GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED,
(Late A. B. Savory & Sons),
MANUFACTURING SILVERSMITHS,
11 & 12, CORNHILL, LONDON, ENGLAND.

EXPORT PRICE LIST.

Silver Spoons and Forks, Fiddle Pattern, 5s. 10d. per oz.
Ditto. ditto Queen's do. 6s. 0d. „

QUEEN'S PATTERN,

		s. d.	£ s. d.
12 Table Spoons	40 ozs. at 6 0	....	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „ at 6 0	....	7 10 0
12 Table Forks	40 „ at 6 0	....	12 0 0
12 Dessert ditto	25 „ at 6 0	....	7 10 0
2 Gravy Spoons	12 „ at 6 0	....	3 12 0
1 Soup Ladle	11 „ at 6 0	....	3 6 0
4 Sauce ditto	12 „ at 6 0	....	3 18 0
4 Salt Spoons	„	....	2 2 0
12 Tea ditto	14 „ at 6 0	....	4 4 0
1 Pair Sugar Tongs		....	1 5 0
			£57 14 0

A Pamphlet illustrated with 300 Engravings, and containing the prices of Silver Plate, Plated Ware, Watches, Clocks, and Jewellery, will be forwarded gratis and post free on application.

Freight, Insurance, and Shipping Expenses are charged.

Orders addressed to the GOLDSMITHS' ALLIANCE, LIMITED, 11 and 12, Cornhill, London, and accompanied by a remittance of 20 per cent., will be forwarded through their Agents,

Messrs. EWART, LATHAM, & Co., Bombay;
Messrs. PARRY & Co., Madras;
Messrs. COLVIN, COWIE, & Co., Calcutta;
Messrs. GILLANDERS, ARBUTHNOT, & Co., Calcutta.

F. BRABY AND CO., LIMITED
FITZROY WORKS, EUSTON ROAD, LONDON,
MANUFACTURERS OF
IRON BUILDINGS AND ROOFS,
VERANDAHS IN EVERY DESIGN,
WROUGHT IRON TANKS IN ANY FORM AND SIZE,
GALVANIZED CORRUGATED IRON, ZINC ROOFING, SHEET AND PERFORATED ZINC,
WROUGHT IRON WORK OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS MADE TO ORDER.

Estimates submitted on application.

The Company having recently made large additions to their premises and machinery, are in a position to execute orders with great promptitude.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 8th December, 1873, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s. s. KHEDIVE, (3,742 Tons, and 600 H. P.). Captain J. D. STEWARD, will LEAVE for SUEZ, as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Marseilles, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Havre, Liverpool, London, and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon, at 2 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEO. F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 1st December 1873.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Tuesday, the 2nd December, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s s. s. BEHAR, (1,723 tons and 300 H.P.,) Capt. W. E. DUNDAS, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged at the Company's Office before noon, on Saturday, the 29th November.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th November 1873.

EXTRA STEAMER TO CHINA.

THE Peninsular and Oriental Company's s. s. COLUMBIAN, 2,180 Tons, 500 H. P., Captain E. D. STEAD, will leave for China on TUESDAY, the 9th December, at noon, calling at Singapore.

For Freight or Passage apply to

GEORGE F HENRY,
Superintendent P. and O. Company.

3, Rampart Row, 26th November 1873.

DIRECT STEAMERS VIA THE SUEZ CANAL.

THE PENINSULAR and ORIENTAL COMPANY propose to DESPATCH their LARGEST STEAMERS from SOUTHAMPTON to INDIA DIRECT, via the SUEZ CANAL, as follows:—

HYDASPES ......2,984 Tons, November 27th, to Bombay.

And others to follow :

PASSAGE MONEY TO BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS	£66
SECOND CLASS	£36

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

Bombay, 31st October 1873.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

It is intended to despatch the Company's Steamers leaving Bombay on the following dates, direct through the Suez Canal to Southampton :—

2nd March 1874.
16th do.
30th do.
13th April 1874.
27th do.
11th May 1874.

PASSAGE MONEY (Exclusive of Liquors).

First Class	Rs. 660
Second Class	Rs. 360

For further particulars apply to

GEORGE F. HENRY,
Superintendent.

Bombay, 3 Rampart Row.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

AUCTION SALE of valuable and handsome Household Furniture, rich cut glass ware, very best electroplated ware, rich crockery ware, a magnificent full-toned mahogany semi grand Pianoforte John Broadwood and Sons, (very little used) table ornaments, alabaster and marble figures, flower vases, pictures, valuable professional and reading books, &c., at No. 95, Malabar Hill, on the road leading off Mount Pleasant.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 3rd December, sale commencing punctually at 12 noon, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the abovementioned residence, the whole of the valuable and handsome household furniture, &c., the property of R. A. Dallas, Esq., LL.D., same comprising rich cut and frosted glassware, very handsome white and gold flowered dinner transparent white blue and gold s one China breakfast white and pink band stone China richly gilt tea and coffee and white and gold flower painted dessert services, very best electro-plated massive mellow pattern dish covers, hotwater curry dishes to form 6 and 4 separat dishes, vegetable dishes, mother-o'-pearl and electro plated handled dessert and fish knives and forks, tea and coffee services, cruet, pickle, liqueur and egg frames, breakfast cruets, ice pitcher, salvers, butter coolar, sauce boats, epergne, champagne holder, decanter stands, salt cellars, bread basket, toast rack, cork and wine labels, table candlesticks, teblebranched &c., table cutlery, and handsomely carved well seasoned blackwood furniture in which there are a set of dining tables in six pieces for twenty-four persons, drawing-room tables on six legs, pier tables with marble tops, ladies writing table, lamp, dressing washing and writing tables, conversation recli ing, and sofa couches, drawing-room high-back easy predien, low arm and without army chars, chiffoniers, teapoys, tea caddies, 3 light hanging argand dustres, wall-shades, folding and single screens, whatnots, sideboard, wine press, 1 richly ornamented gilt musical time piece with dancing band, gilt hanging argand lamps, sets of fancy embroidered net door curtains with silk tassels, a full-toned solid Mahogany semi-grand Pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, settee, carved blackwood four post bedsteads, wardrobes, clothes and gown press chest of drawers, toilet and cheval glasses, 1 fire proof treasury chest, camp cots, baba cot, richly chased albaster and marble figures and porcelain flower vases, Brussels and velvet pile carpets made to order, best engraving and lithograph in fancy frames, one revolver by Deane in case, table and bed linen, a large lot of valuable professional and reading books, bath dispense and cook-room furniture and untensils, plants, &c. &c., Catalogues with full particulars have been published and the whole is now on view.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December 1873.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

AUCTION SALE OF A VALUABLE AIRY AND COMMODIOUS BUNGALOW AT GRANT ROAD.

On THURSDAY, 11th day of December 1873, at 4 P.M., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. are favoured with instructions to sell by Public Auction on the premises, the following valuable airy commodious Bungalow with large compound, and the said property formerly belonged to Mr. Ardashir Essujee Chinoy, and is open on all sides :—

All that piece or parcel of Foras land or ground, together with the messuage, tenement or bungalow, with all out-houses standing thereon, situate without the Fort at Grant Road, and containing by admeasurement 5176 square yards, be the same little more or less, and bounded as follows :—On the east by the property of Juggonnath jee Sunkersett, Esq., on the west partly by the property of Mr. Ardeshir Merwanjee, and partly by the property of Mr. Ruttonjee Jamasjee, on the north by the compound wall of the premises, and on the south by the main drain, and is registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Foras Commissioner No. 2, and numbered 30 in the Foras Land Commissioner's map and Assessment Book.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON, & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December 1873.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
NO. 12 APOLLO STREET.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

TO-MORROW WEDNESDAY the 3rd instant, at 1 P.M. Messrs. JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their room, No. 12, Apollo Street, Fort, the following, viz. :—

Platedware such as tea sets, cruet frames, sugar and butter pots, bread baskets, spoons and forks, decanter slides, toast racks plated hanging argand lamps, reading lamps, brass wall lamps and chandalier lamps of new pattern, brass and bronze hanging lamps, soda machine bottles, American 8 day clocks, richly gilt and decorated flower vases, crying dolls, spring dolls, gentlemens hats, large size pictures, &c., &c.

On account of concerned.

2 cases of carriage lamps suitable for broughams, phaetons, and shigrams, and of different kinds.

2 cases of star and hollow cut glassware by sets and retail.

15 cases of Gas and a gand lamps chimnies of all sorts.

Furniture consisting of blackwood carved round tables, pier tables, teakwood round tables, blackwood conversation couche with leather lining, blackwood cradles, iron cradles, blackwood carved whatnots, easy and arm chairs, &c., &c.

A quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, such as grey shirtings, madapolams, scarfs, chintz, prints, dhoties, &c., &c.

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY, ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT No. 532 OF 1872.

Bai Jumna, widow and Executrix of Sha Luloobhai Hurgowandass, deceased .... *Plaintiff.*

vs.

Bai Ambavohoo, widow of Sha Hurgowandass Jugjeewandass, deceased, and Vunmallee Hurgowandass... *Defendants.*

Pursuant to the decretal order bearing date the seventeenth day of April 1873, made in the above suit, the following immoveable properties belonging to the late Hurgowandass Jugjeewandass, deceased, the testator in the pleadings of this suit mention d, will be sold by Public Auction, in different lots, at the auction rooms of JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE and Co., Auctioneers, No. 12 Apollo Street, by order of Limjee N. Bunnajee, Esq., the Receiver appointed in the above suit, on Saturday, the 6th day of December 1873, at the hour of 3 P. M.

Lot No. 1.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage, tenement, or dwelling-house standing thereon, situate in Fofulwady second lane or Docamurdee lane, on the Bhooleshwur Road, behind the Mombadevie Chowkey, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwar, and fronting on the east side of the said Fofulwady second lane, and containing by admeasurement one hundred and forty and one-ninth square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 4, and bounded on or towards the east by the house of Sha Jeewanjee Maharaj, on or towards the west by the said Fafulwady second lane or Docamurdee lane, on or towards the north by the house of Canjee Visram, and on or towards the south by the house of Sha Runchordjee Bhattia, and which said premises were formerly and are now occupied by the said plaintiff and defendants and their tenants.

Lot No. 2.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, with the messuage tenement, or stable and premises standing thereon, situate in third Bhoywada Street, in the part of Sha Jeewanlaljee Goverdhunjee Maharaj, outside the Fort, in the sub-district of Bhooleshwur, and containing, by admeasurement one hundred and sixty square yards or thereabouts, and assessed by the Collector of Assessment under No. 34, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the east by the house of the late Bhugwan Calla, on or towards the west by a public passage, on or towards the north by the property of Sha Jeewanlaljee Maharaj, and on or towards the south by a public passage.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and abstract of title, apply to the said Receiver, or at the Office of Messrs. Tyabjee and Sayani, Attorneys for the plaintiff, No. 1, Forbes Street, or at the Office of Messrs. Leathes, Crawford, and Boevey, Attorneys for the defendants, No. 9, Forbes Street.

JEHANGEER HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December 1873.

SALES BY AUCTION.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 4, FORBES STREET.

AUCTION SALE of the Tannery at Dharavee, near Mahim, lately in the possession of and worked by Hajee Mahomed Cassum Tukee Mahomed & Co., with all the skins, hides, utensils, &c., &c., contained therein.

On TUESDAY, the 16th instant, at 2 o'clock P.M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to submit to Public Auction, if not disposed of previously by private sale, at the above-mentioned place, by order of W. Watson, Esq., the Receiver appointed by the High Court of Judicature, the following, viz. :—

The Tannery, a large quantity of tanned goat and sheep skins, tanned cow hides, wooden tubs, iron pots, beam scale with weights, iron scrapers, buckets, iron pipes, water meters, gunnies, cart with bullocks, a cow and 2 calves, and sundry other articles.

The property, skins, &c., are now on view.

BENNETT & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December 1873.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & COMPANY,
No. 13, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Household Furniture, Plated, Glass, and Porcelainware, &c., at No. 1, Grant Buildings, Colaba.

On THURSDAY, the 4th instant, at 1 o'clock p.m., Messrs. DINSHAW HORMUSJEE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the abovenamed place, the Household Furniture, &c., the property of J. S. Kerr, Esq., the same comprises glass, crockery, and plated articles, dining, card, sofa and other tables, circular, carved, pier tables, sideboard, screens, teapoys, conversation and reclining couches, drawing-room and easy chairs, chiffoniers, whatnots, single and double light argand lamps, carpets, four-post bedsteads, wardrobes, presses, chests of drawers, dressing and wash-hand tables, toilet glasses, copper cooking utensils, and dispense articles, cutlery, &c., &c.

No catalogues, and the property is now on view.

DINSHAW HORMUSJEE & Co.

Bombay, 2nd December 1873.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

REQUIRED, a FIRE-PROOF IRON SAFE, CHUBB's or MILNER's make, with two distinct locks. Apply at the Office of the Post Master General, Bombay.

THE POWER of ATTORNEY GRANTED by the Undersigned, on 1st September 1873, to MR. WILLIAM RUSSELL MITCHELL, Bombay, is CANCELLED from and after THIS DATE.

ROBT. L. KING.

London, 7th November 1873.

GREAT EASTERN SPINNING AND WEAVING MILLS (Limited).—NOTICE is hereby given, that the TRANSFER BOOKS of the above Company WILL BE CLOSED from THURSDAY, 4th, to THURSDAY, the 11th proximo, both days inclusive.

By Order of the Board of Directors,

D. CASSINATHJEE, Secretary.

Office of the Great Eastern S. and W. Mills, Limited, No. 7, Hummum Street, Bombay, 29th November 1873.

NOTICE.—To be SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION in H. M.'s Dockyard, on TUESDAY, the 9th inst., and the days following, a quantity of OLD and UNSERVICEABLE MARINE STORES, consisting of awnings, old canvas, sails, rope old (coir and Europe), booms, masts, yards, old brass, copper, iron and lead, teak rafters, and coal dust, &c. Terms of Sale as usual, and for further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

G. O'B. CAREW, Marine Storekeeper.

Marine Storekeeper's Office, Bombay, 1st December 1873.

NOTICE.—It is hereby notified that the Undersigned did, on the 1st instant, PAY to HER MAJESTY'S TREASURY in Bombay, the SUM of RUPEES 16,000, being the FIFTY-THIRD MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the first FIFTEEN LAC LOAN, with interest; the SUM of RUPEES 14,600, being the FIFTY-THIRD MONTHLY INSTALMENT of the VEHAR WATER WORKS' DEBT; and also RUPEES 9,840, being the TWENTY-FIRST INSTALMENT on account of the NEW LOAN of Rupees 15 Lacs, aggregating Rupees 40,440.

W. G. PEDDER,
Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 1st December 1873.

NOW READY,

THE INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE FOR DECEMBER, 1873.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

With a New Coloured Map.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The GUIDE, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for Advertisements.

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May be had at the Bombay Railway Terminal, and of the following

AGENTS :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co.; J. and W. Watson & Co.; Hermusjee Sorabjee, Bookseller; Hammond's Refreshment Rooms; Messrs. Cooper & Co.; Auckland Hotel; Byculla Hotel; and, Messrs. Atmaram Sagoon & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
Bangalore	"Spectator" Office.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Egutpoora	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co., "Madras Times," and "Madras Mail" Offices.
Matheran	Chowk Hotel and Alexandra Hotel.
Ootacamund	"Observer" Office.
Poona	Treacher & Co.; D. S. Kemp & Co.; and Royal Family Hotel
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms.

ENGLISH JEWELLERY AND WATCHES.

MACHINE MADE,

SPECIALITIES FOR PRESENTS, GIFTS, &c.

MR. STREETER,
(Late HANCOCK & Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, LONDON,

invites the attention of OFFICERS and FAMILIES residing in India to his extensive stock of 18-CARAT GOLD and GEM JEWELLERY, WATCHES, and CLOCKS, manufactured by Machinery, and sold at prices from 30 to 50 per cent. cheaper than ordinary hand-made productions.

A Catalogue and Price List containing a large number of Drawings and Sketches representing these special productions (no gold being used of less quality than 18-carat) has been prepared, copy of which will be forwarded, post free, on application.

18-CARAT GOLD JEWELLERY.

18-Carat Gold	Bracelets	from £ 5 0 to £50
„	Ear-rings	„ £ 1 10 to £10
„	Lockets	„ £ 1 0 to £20
„	Suites	„ £10 10 to £50
	Chains .... Per Ounce	„ £6 6

For further particulars see Catalogues.

GEM JEWELLERY.

Gem Bracelets	from £10 to £100
„ Ear-rings	from £ 5 to £ 50
„ Lockets	from £ 5 to £100
„ Rings	from £ 5 to £500
„ Suites	from £50 to £500

For further particulars see Catalogue.

DIAMOND WORK.

Diamond Ornaments of every description. Diamonds and other Precious Stones purchased. See Illustrated Catalogue.

ENGLISH LEVER WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Specially adapted for hot climates. Durability and time-keeping guaranteed.

For price and description see Illustrated Catalogue.

ORDERS.

Of Orders must be accompanied by a remittance for the amount or reference to London Agents.

MR. STREETER,
(Late Hancock and Co., Limited,)
37, CONDUIT STREET, BOND STREET,
AND
BURLINGTON STEAM WORKS SAVILE ROW, LONDON.

WANTED.

PATTERN MAKER.—REQUIRED by the B. B. & C. I. Railway, a EUROPEAN or NATIVE competent to work from DRAWINGS and direct others. Salary will depend on capabilities. Apply to the LOCOMOTIVE SUPERINTENDENT, Parell Works.

NOTICES.

CHIARINI'S
ROYAL ITALIAN CIRCUS,
JUNCTION OF CRUICKSHANK AND ESPLANADE MARKET ROADS.

SIGNOR G. CHIARINI .... Proprietor and Director.
SIGNOR E. DE GHETALDI .... Business Manager.
MR. J. S. TRIMBLE .... Advance Agent.

TO-NIGHT, TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2ND.

A NEW AND ATTRACTIVE PROGRAMME !!!

MILLION PRICES.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

First Class (Arm Chairs) Lower Circle	Rs. 3
Second Class (Chairs)	„ 2
Third Class Seats	As. 8 !!

Reserved Seats may be secured at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co. Tickets to be had at the Circus Ticket Office, from 11 A.M. to 5 P.M.

Doors open at 7-30 P.M. Performance to commence at 8-30 sharp.

SMOKING STRICTLY PROHIBITED !!!

PERFORMANCE EVERY NIGHT.

In addition to the Usual Evening Performance

ON SATURDAY AFTERNOON,

A GRAND GALA MATINEE

WILL BE GIVEN,

For the Special Accommodation of Families living at a distance, on which occasion Children under 12 years of age will be admitted at Half Price to all parts of the House.

NOTICE.—All Accounts against the Company to be sent to the Office at the Circus every MONDAY, from 2 to 3 o'clock P.M.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

SECOND PERFORMANCE,

THIS (TUESDAY) EVENING.

Enthusiastic Reception of the Celebrated English Artiste,

GRACE EGERTON (MRS. GEO. CASE)
AND MR. GEO. CASE,
Now on their Second Visit to Bombay.

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME FOR THEIR

SECOND ENTERTAINMENT,

First and only time of the Laughable Mimetic Dialogue,

THE DRAWING ROOM FLOOR, OR APARTMENTS FOR A BACHELOR.

It is respectfully announced that these Performances will be strictly limited, as MR. and MRS. GEO. CASE are compelled to leave India very speedily for Australia. This will be the only Performance of the above Entertainment.

The next Entertainment will take place on FRIDAY, December 5th, when there will be an

ENTIRE CHANGE OF PROGRAMME.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Dress Circle	Rs. 4	Stalls	Rs. 3
Do (Family of 3)	„ 10	Gallery	„ 2
Pit	Rs. 1		

Tickets and Box Plan at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, & Co. Doors open at 8-30; Performance commencing at 9 P.M.

ITALIAN OPERA CONCERT COMPANY.

UNDER THE DISTINGUISHED PATRONAGE OF

H. E. SIR PHILIP WODEHOUSE, K.C.B.

ARTISTES.

Signorina Costanzo D'Arco	Soprano.
„ Terezina de Marchi	Contralto.
Signor Ugo Ganzini	Tenore.
„ Francisco Posser	Baritone.
„ Gaetano Possi	Basso.
„ Ercoli Ortori	Violincello.
„ Giovanni Gelera	Violin.

CONDUCTOR,
G. INZOLI.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

FOR THREE MONTHS—FOUR CONCERTS PER MONTH.

TOWN HALL CONCERTS.

Single Ticket	Rs. 30
To admit Two	„ 50
To admit Three	„ 60

CUMBALLA HILL CONCERTS.

Single Ticket	Rs. 50
To admit Two	„ 80
To admit Three	„ 100

TOWN HALL & CUMBALLA HILL.

Single Ticket	Rs. 70
To admit Two	„ 110
To admit Three	„ 140

Non-Subscribers for Single Ticket Town Hall...... Rs. 4
„ „ Cumballa Hill. „ 5

TICKETS NOT TRANSFERABLE.

Subscription Books now open, and Tickets may be procured at Messrs. SOUNDY, BRESLAUER, and Co., and at Signor G. INZOLI'S, RETREAT, Bellasis Road, Byculla.

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S
CELEBRATED
STEEL PENS.

Sold by all Dealers throughout the World.

BOOTS BY PARCELS POST FROM LONDON.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL

Sends his First-Class Boots and Shoes for Ladies or Gentlemen

POST FREE

for One Shilling per pair, in addition to his Catalogue Prices.

LADIES' Kid Walking Boots, 18s. 6d.; Enamelled on Glove Kid, beautifully made, 21s. and 23s.; Soft House Boots, Satinette or Mock Kid, 5s. 6d.; Morocco, or Grey Linen Slippers, 3s. 6d.

GENTLEMEN'S Elastic Boots for Walking or Dress, 24s.; Porpoise Hide Boots—very soft and strong—Elastic or Balmoral, 33s.; Brown or Enamelled Riding Boots, 70s.

For size send a worn boot, or paper pattern of sole of boot.

Revised Illustrated Catalogues sent Post Free.

All Orders must be accompanied by a remittance. Post Office Orders payable at Chief Office. Cheques crossed "Bank of England."

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,
192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

FRAUD.

On the 27th June, 1866, MOTEEWALLAH, a Printer, was convicted at the Supreme Court, Calcutta, of counterfeiting the

LABELS

Of Messrs. CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,

London, and was sentenced by Mr. Justice Phear to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT;

And on the 30th of the same month, for

SELLING SPURIOUS ARTICLES

Bearing Labels in imitation of Messrs. CROSSE and BLACKWELL'S, SHAIK BACHOO was sentenced, by the Suburban Magistrate at Sealdah, to

TWO YEARS' RIGOROUS IMPRISONMENT.

CAUTION.—Any one selling *spurious Oilmen's Stores*, under Crosse and Blackwell's name, will be liable to the same punishment, and will be vigorously prosecuted. Purchasers are recommended to examine all goods carefully upon taking delivery of them, and to destroy all bottles and jars when emptied. The GENUINE Manufactures, the Corks of which are all branded with Crosse and Blackwell's name, may be had FROM EVERY RESPECTABLE DEALER in India.

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S
CELEBRATED OILMEN'S STORES,
ALL OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

Pickles, Sauces, Syrups.
Jams in tins and jars.
Orange Marmalade.
Tart Fruits, Dessert Fruits.
Pongons, Lisbon Apricots and Peaches.
Mustard, Vinegar.
Fruits in Brandy and Noyeau.
Potted Meats and Fish.
Fresh Salmon, Oysters and Herrings.
Kippered Salmon and Herrings.
Herrings à la Sardine.
Pickled Salmon.
Yarmouth Bloaters.
Blackwall Whitebait.
Fresh and Findon Haddocks.
Pure Salad Oil.
Soups in Pint and Quart Tins.
Preserved Meats in tins.
Peas, Carrots, Beans, and other Vegetables.
Preserved Hams and Cheese.
Preserved Bacon.
Oxford and Cambridge Sausages.
Bologna Sausages.
Yorkshire Game Pâtes.
Yorkshire Pork Pâtes.
Tongues, Game, Poultry
Plum Puddings.
Lea and Perrins' Worcestershire Sauce.

FRESH SUPPLIES OF THE ABOVE AND NUMEROUS OTHER TABLE DELICACIES MAY ALWAYS BE HAD FROM TREACHER & CO., BOMBAY AND POONAH, AND BULL & CO., BOMBAY; AND EVERY STOREKEEPER.

CAUTION.

To prevent the fraud of refilling the Bottles or Jars with native productions, they should INVARIABLY BE DESTROYED when empty.

Goods should always be examined upon delivery, to detect any attempt at substitution of articles of inferior brands.

EVERY CORK IS BRANDED WITH CROSSE AND BLACKWELL'S

CROSSE AND BLACKWELL,
PURVEYORS TO THE QUEEN,
SOHO SQUARE, LONDON.

At the Paris Exhibition of 1867, THREE PRIZE MEDALS were awarded to CROSSE and BLACKWELL for the marked superiority of their productions.

MRS. LAKE,
MILLINER, DRESS-MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.,

HAS the pleasure to announce to the Ladies of Bombay and those at Outstations, that she has just returned from England with a large and choice assortment of "ELEGANT GOODS," selected by herself from the best "PARIS" and "LONDON" HOUSES, and which are now open for inspection at her SHOW ROOMS.

"UXBRIDGE HOUSE," 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

TAYLOR AND COMPANY.

SARSAPARILLA, a Compound Fluid Extract of this well-known Medicine is carefully prepared by TAYLOR & Co. by steam process, and is highly recommended as an alterative and purifier of the blood by the most Eminent Physicians. Per Bottle, Rs. 3.

G's LINIMENT, an infallible remedy for the cure of Mange and other Skin Diseases in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle: it destroys all Fleas or other Parasites on Domestic Animals, and completely restores lost Hair, Per Bottle, Rs. 1-8; Per Dozen. Rs. 15.

CHEMISTS. TAYLOR AND CO. DRUGGISTS.
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE.—A MEETING of the BOMBAY MAYO MEMORIAL FUND COMMITTEE will be held in the Durbar Room, Town Hall, THIS DAY, 2nd instant, at 5½ P.M.

G. W. TERRY,
Honorary Secretary.

Bombay, 2nd December 1873.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

REDUCED RATES FOR FOOD GRAINS CONSIGNED TO CERTAIN DISTRICTS IN BENGAL.

On and after THURSDAY next, the 4th December, until further Notice, all Food Grains, including Wheat, Pulses, Flour, and Meal, booked from any Station on this Railway, to any Station between Mirzapore and Luckieserai inclusive, or to any Station between Luckieserai and Bhaugulpore inclusive, on the East Indian Railway, will be charged at a specially reduced rate of one-eighth of a pie per maund per mile.

This rate is quoted at the request of Government, who have undertaken to repay to the Company the difference between it and the ordinary rate charged for the conveyance of these Goods over this Railway.

HENRY CONDER,
General Traffic Manager.

Bombay, 29th Nov. 1873.

TENTS! TENTS!! TENTS!!!

SUPERIOR TENTS of all kinds and sizes manufactured to order on the shortest notice; and a large selection of ready-made Tents, both new and second-hand, for sale and on hire at reasonable prices, and rates can now be had on application to the Undersigned, from whom full particulars may be obtained. Inspection is invited.

ADAMJEE PEERBHOY,
Government Tent Contractor and Timber Merchant.

4, Old Imambarra, Bhendy Bazaar, Bombay.

BOMBAY EXHIBITION
PRIZE MEDAL
MESSRS. RUSSELL & Co.
1ST JUNE 1873.

LADIES', GENTLEMEN'S, AND CHILDREN'S BOOT AND SHOE MANUFACTURERS,
NEAR THE ORIENTAL BANK,
BOMBAY.

RUSSELL & Co. have just received a large supply of LADIES' and CHILDREN'S BOOTS and SHOES.

MADE TO ORDER.

Gentlemen's Enamel Hessian Boots......Rs. 25 per Pair.
Do. Peel's Patent Leather Boots. „ 30 „
Cavalry and Infantry Regulation Spurs and Chains, complete .... „ 8 „

All Orders must be accompanied with a Remittance.

RICHARD PARTRIDGE, Manager.

LAMPS! LAMPS!!
FOR
KEROSINE, PETROLEUM, PARAFFIN.

WRIGHT AND BUTLER,
MANUFACTURERS AND EXPORTERS,
BIRMINGHAM.

Photographs and Books on application. Greatly improved designs. American Burners if desired. Chandeliers in great variety. Patentees of the celebrated

"ECLIPSE."—NO CHIMNEY BURNER!

All Orders must be sent through an English House or accompanied by 60 days' draft.

LIVER PILLS FOR INDIA AND THE COLONIES.

DR. KING'S DANDELION and QUININE LIVER PILLS (without Mercury), are the best remedy for Bile, Wind, Indigestion, Sick Headache, Spasms, Giddiness, Heartburn, Nervousness, Gout, and all disorders of the Stomach and Liver. They combine mildness in operation with the most admirable effects, and as an aperient cannot be surpassed. Manufactured by JAS. RORKE, 47, Mortimer Street, London, W., and sold all over the World by most Chemists and Medicine Vendors, at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., and 11s.

RIMMEL'S CHOICE PERFUMERY, IHLANG-IHLANG, VANDA, HENNA, JOCKEY CLUB, FRANGIPANE, WHITE ROSE, VIOLET, TEA, COFFEE, and other sweet Perfumes.

RIMMEL'S LIME JUICE AND GLYCERINE, the best preparation for the Hair. GLYCERINE AND WINDSOR SOAP. VIOLET, RICE, and other TOILET POWDERS.

RIMMEL'S far-famed TOILET VINEGAR. AQUADENTINE for the Teeth. PHOTOCHROME, to supersede Hair Dye. Fancy Crackers.

EUGENE RIMMEL, Perfumer to H. R. H. the Princess of Wales, 96, Strand, 128, Regent Street, and 24, Cornhill, London.

Sold by all Perfumery Vendors throughout the world.

WHITMORE'S COMPOUND LINIMENT, OF ARNICA.—A Specific for the cure of Rheumatism, Lumbago, Sciatica, Sprains, Contusions, Weakness of the Joints, Chilblains, &c. It is also an excellent remedy as a stimulating application to the surface of the Chest and Back in Bronchitis Inflammation of the Lungs, Pulmonary Consumption, and Hooping Cough. When the Liver is inactive, rubbed over it, its stimulating properties have a beneficial effect, and in all cases where counter-irritation is desirable, it will be found invaluable. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

WILKINSON'S BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

Prepared from the receipt of an eminent Physician, and experience has fully justified their recommendation as the most speedy remedy in irritation of the Throat, Catarrhal Coughs, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, Spitting of Blood, &c., &c. To public Speakers and Vocalists they will be found invaluable, as they impart a clear and beautiful tone to the voice. Free from any preparation of Opium, and of an agreeable taste, they are applicable to all.

WHITMORE'S STOMACHIC AND LIVER PILLS.

No Pill is so efficacious in promoting digestion, strengthening the Stomach, correcting Acidity, preventing or removing Headache, Giddiness, &c., arising from a Costive Habit, Debilitated Stomach, or Torpid Liver. In bottles, small, medium, and large.

They require no change of diet, and those of the most delicate constitution may take them with safety.

Taken as an adjunct with Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla with the greatest success.

Prepared only by Thomas Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY :

Wholesale and Retail Agents. Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort. Poona.

And of the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

SALE of Messrs. PAYNE & Co.'s WINES and SPIRITS, at further Reduced Prices. See detailed List in MONDAY'S Paper.

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

WM. YOUNGER & CO.'S ALES.
INDIA PALE ALE,
DOUBLE STRONG ALE, AND
EXTRA STOUT,

are brewed and bottled under an improved system, and are specially prepared for Indian consumption, with all the care and acquired by long experience.

WM. YOUNGER and CO.'S BOTTLED BEERS for export are only guaranteed genuine when protected by their Patent Capsules, and they are obtainable from most of the leading retail dealers throughout the world.

ESTABLISHED 1749.

ABBEY & HOLYROOD BREWERIES,
EDINBURGH.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., for SALE at the GODOWNS of the Undersigned :—

STILL HOCKS—Liebfraumilch	Rs. 20	per doz.	qt
Steinwein	„ 20	„	„
Rudesheimer	„ 24	„	„
Marcobrunner	„ 30	„	„
CLARETS—Chateau de Frands	„ 14	„	„
Vray Canon	„ 15-8	„	„
Chateau Leoville	„ 24	„	„
Chateau Lafite	„ 38	„	„
VERMOUTH—	„ 9	„	„
ITALIAN CLARET—bottled here	„ 6	„	„
CHOICE ITALIAN WINES—			
Barbera Amoro Secco	„ 12	„	„
Barolo	„ 12	„	„
Nebiolo	„ 12	„	„
BRANDIES—G. Martineau	„ 18	„	„
H. and C. Balaresque	„ 18	„	„
BEST SWISS KIRSCHWASSER—A small quantity on hand	3 per Bottle.		

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row, Fort.

Bombay, 28th July 1873.

NOTICES.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
WATCHMAKERS & JEWELLERS,
(BOMBAY AND SIMLA)
BY APPOINTMENT
TO HIS EXCELLENCY THE VICEROY AND GOVERNOR GENERAL OF INDIA,
LORD AND LADY NAPIER OF MAGDALA,
THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE PUNJAB,
THE MAHARAJAHS OF
JEYPORE, PUTTIALA, BARODA, CASHMERE, VIZIANAGRAM, AND GWALIOR.

Vienna Exhibition, a diploma of honour and a medal have been awarded to our Agents, Messrs. H. Grandjean & Co., for Chronometers and Watches.

SILVER WATCHES	from Rs.	20	to Rs.	150
GOLD WATCHES	„	50	to	3,000
CLOCKS	„	15	to	150
MUSICAL BOXES	„	15	to	300
JEWELLERY—A large selection.				

ALL KINDS OF REPAIRS UNDERTAKEN AND CAREFULLY MADE.

T. CHATELAIN MONTANDON & Co.,
Hummum Street, Bombay.

FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.
ARRIVED
BY THE LAST MAIL
A SMALL CONSIGNMENT OF
CARRIAGE CLOCKS,
WITH ALARM, DAYS, AND DATES,
STRIKING AND REPEATING THE HOURS AND HALF HOURS,
FOR RUPEES 195.

TO PREVENT WHITE ANT

IN	FOR
WOODEN SHIPS, RAILWAY SLEEPERS, BEAM AND HOUSE TIMBERS.	SHINGLE ROOFS, SHIPS' BOTTOMS, DAMP OR WET WALLS, AND GENERAL IRON AND WOOD WORK.

GRIFFTHS' PATENT ENAMELLING PAINTS,

THOMAS GRIFFITHS, 24, Fenwick Street, Liverpool;
G. W. WHEATLEY & Co, Bombay; or
F. HARLEY & Co., Calcutta, Agents.

J. & E. ATKINSON,
WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,
24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON.
ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON......1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS ....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA ....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA......1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. ATKINSON'S Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay. ....D. S. KEMP & Co.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ¼, ½, and Pint Bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a diamond).

QUINTESSENCE OF JAMAICA GINGER AND CAMOMILE.

WILKINSON'S preparation of Ginger and Camomile has long been deservedly known as an excellent domestic medicine. It is a most efficient Stomachic Tonic, and the best remedy for Flatulency and disorders arising from impaired digestion.

It is not affected by climate.

No European in India or Tropical Countries should be without it.

Sold in ¼, ½, and ⅛ Pint Bottles.

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla, and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

LEA AND PERRINS'
CELEBRATED
WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE,
DECLARED BY CONNOISSEURS
TO BE
THE ONLY GOOD SAUCE.

CAUTION AGAINST FRAUD.

The success of this most delicious and unrivalled Condiment having caused certain dealers to apply the name of "Worcestershire Sauce" to their own inferior compounds, the Public is hereby informed that the only way to secure the genuine is to

ASK FOR LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE,

and to see that their names are upon the *wrapper, labels, stoppers and bottle*.

Some of the foreign markets having been supplied with a spurious Worcestershire Sauce, upon the wrapper and labels of which the names of Lea and Perrins have been forged, L. and P. give notice that they have furnished their correspondents with power of attorney to take instant proceedings against *Manufacturers* and *Vendors* of such, or any other imitations by which their right may be infringed.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle, and Stopper.

Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen universally.

ROWLAND AND CO.,
SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT,
19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,
BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness, &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO.,
CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS,
BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS,
CARVERS, GILDERS, [illegible]
APPOINTMENT TO THE R[illegible] BARON NORTHBROOK, [illegible] OF INDIA, AND TO HIS R[illegible] EDINBURGH, K.G., K.T., [illegible]

Contractors to Her Majesty's [illegible] *India and E. B. Railways;* [illegible] *Works, Commissariat, and* [illegible] *sular and Oriental, and other* [illegible]

IMPORTERS, APPRAISERS, [illegible]
AGENTS, GENERAL FURNISHING [illegible]
ECCLESIASTICAL FURNITURE [illegible]
SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR SEDLEY'S PATENT BRIDGES.

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, BENTINCK STREET, CALCUTTA.
52, OLD BROAD STREET, LONDON.
97, RUE DE RICHELIEU, PASSAGE PRINCES (Ancien Passage Mires), PARIS.

THE business of C. LAZARUS & Co. having of late years experienced an extraordinary development, orders for their manufactures, instead of their being confined to Bengal and the Upper Provinces, being received from all parts of India, China, Burmah, Ceylon, and the Straits Settlements, C. LAZARUS & Co. have determined upon taking steps for enabling the Bombay Public to share the undoubted advantages which their Firm is enabled to offer. C. L. & Co. have been induced to do this from having recently received several large orders for Furniture, Billiard Tables, &c., from Bombay and its neighbourhood, and have every reason to believe that their immense stock and large manufacturing resources have forcibly brought into view the advantages of dealing with their Firm, since in the instances just mentioned the most unqualified satisfaction was rendered.

C. L. & Co. would state that the Senior Member of their Firm, Mr. C. LAZARUS, has just paid a visit to Bombay, in view to superintending a large order for furnishing, and that that Gentleman inclines to the opinion that while the present class of Furniture to be seen in the superior households of Bombay, and which is principally imported from Europe, may be found serviceable, there are yet many reasons to be urged against the latter as compared with a first-class article manufactured in the country with all the advantages that accrue from European skill and supervision. It would be out of place here to dilate upon the defects which too commonly are apparent in Furniture imported from Europe, but it may be observed that such articles are always slender in proportions, and while put together, with very few exceptions, in an unsubstantial manner, the wood, materials, &c., that enter into the articles are not calculated to resist the various effects of climate or extremes of heat and moisture. For an illustration of this point C. L. & Co. would refer to their recently issued Illustrated Catalogue. In this volume will be found a set of original designs, on which, while the best models of European modern style have been had resourse to, various important details of construction and of elaboration, suggested both by long experience and a study of the subject, are conspicuous as specialties essential for India.

C. LAZARUS & Co., while thanking their numerous Constituents for the solid support extended to their Firm since 1820, attribute their success to the following maxims, which continue to guide their business transactions, viz. :—

Good Work with unadulterated Materials.
Skilful and trustworthy Workmen.
Uniform Scale of Charges.
Strict and competent Supervision.

NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

There are a few special features in connection with this expensively executed Catalogue, to which C. L. & Co. would ask their Constituents' attention :—

1.—The *newest* and *most elegant* designs only find a place in the volume. Many of these designs, it should be mentioned, represent an original result; that is to say, they have been elaborated with special reference to the household requirements of this country. In working to this end, reference has been had to the latest models of the first cabinet-manufactures of Europe. All that was recherche in style, or chaste in pattern, has been taken advantage of in the production of C. L. & Co.'s special designs for India, these desiderata, however, being combined with others which C. L. & Co.'s long experience has shown to be of the utmost importance. These it is scarcely necessary to detail, yet it may be observed as a general principle in modifying Home designs to suit Indian requirements, that substantiality should never be sacrificed to a too slender elegance, and this principle has been steadily kept in view. Indeed, in the manufacture of Cabinet Ware in India, this is a prime consideration, as climatic effects, not to speak of other agencies, have a most marked action in deteriorating such articles. It remains only to add, therefore, that, while all that is chaste, tasteful, and elegant has been freely appropriated from the sources indicated in the production of C. L. & Co.'s designs, regard has been had, at the same time, to the requirements of strength and substantiality; a judicious blending of both, in fact, has been aimed at, and, as C. L. & Co. humbly believe, has been most successfully accomplished.

2.—C. L. & Co. have had each article of their stock photographed. The diagrams have been engraved at considerable expense in England from these photographs, and represent, therefore, each article with artistic fidelity.

PRICES.

C. L. & Co. are alive to the necessity that exists in these altered times for reasonable prices. The supplying, however, of a *bona fide* reliable article is the first consideration with a respectable and old established Firm. Regard being had to this, and also to the fact that C.L. & Co. warrant every article that issues from their Manufactory, they can confidently state that their charges represent only a slender margin of profit over and above actual cost of production.

BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co., as Manufacturers, would invite particular attention to their large stocks of full-sized Billiard Tables. One of the chief desiderata in a Billiard Table is to secure such an arrangement as will admit of a Ball being struck so as to attain the highest speed without its jumping. This, it need scarcely be said, depends entirely upon the arrangement of the cushions. C. L. & Co., mentioning this fact, would state that the subject has largely occupied their attention, and after repeated experiments and close consideration, they have discovered a principle in the manufacture of cushions which answers admirably the end desired. Since the manufacture of their cushions on this new principle, C. L. & Co. have received testimonials from some of the first clubs in India speaking to the merits of the same. To secure *truth* with *speed*, that is to say, the maximum of speed compatible with preventing the Ball jumping, is the object which C. L. & Co. have had in view, and which at length they have successfully attained. At the same time, the cushions, it should be stated, are quite as durable or even more durable under the new principle of making up than under the old. With a view to the maintenance of the high character of their workmanship, C. L. & Co. have secured, for this branch of their business especially, the services of a gentleman who for many years was foreman to the eminent makers, Messrs. Burroughes and Watts, whose experience is a guarantee of the highest possible excellence in the manufacture of Billiard Tables and of everything connected with that department of their business.

IMPORTANT TO MESSES AND BILLIARD CLUBS

THROUGHOUT INDIA, CHINA, BURMAH, CEYLON, AND THE STRAITS.

Consequent on the numerous applications that C. Lazarus & Co. have lately had from parties residing at a distance from Calcutta, to have their Billiard Tables re-cushioned on C. L. & Co.'s new principle, and as sending the cushions to Calcutta for that purpose is attended with great delay, thereby occasioning much inconvenience, C. L. & Co. have been induced to keep a stock of Cushions on their new principle always on hand, which can be fitted to any Table, the accurate length and width of the Slate Bed only being required.

Up-Country Messes and Clubs can, by thus securing a spare set of Cushions, ensure the constant use of the Table—a desideratum, C. L. and Co. are satisfied they will not be slow to appreciate, as the inconvenience hitherto felt by the Table being unavailable for play during such time as the old Cushions are under repair, has been admittedly very great.

THE ALEXANDRA BILLIARD TABLES.

C. LAZARUS & Co. beg to state that, with a view to procure for India one of the latest Home Novelties, they have made up, on their own premises, a number of the new "Alexandra" Billiard Tables, so commonly patronised in Fashionable Circles at this time in England.

It is now shown that ladies may, with perfect propriety, take part in a game where their naturally quick perception and power of skilful manipulation contributes, not only to the pleasure of this noble game, but enables them to compete for its honours with the more practised hands of the ruder sex.

The "Alexandra" Table, or which has now received the distinguishing epithet of the "Ladies' Table," and most in favour with the fair sex, is in every respect adapted to develop the fullest resources of the Game. The size of the Tables is six feet by three, the height being so regulated, and the Cues and other requisites so specially arranged, as to admit of easy and graceful manipulation by a lady. Whilst the exclusiveness that has hitherto attended the play of Billiards on the full-sized Table is obviated, the interest and excitement of the game are in no way diminished by the introduction of the new Board, as the latter is susceptible of all the fertile resources of art to which the skilful player resorts. From these considerations the "Alexandra" Table has secured, since its introduction into this country, a large measure of favour with the Ladies of India, and has already become as permanent a favourite within their domestic circles as in the first families of the British Aristocracy

B. B. B.

In accordance with their established practice of introducing Novelties to the Indian Public, C. LAZARUS & Co. have pleasure in announcing that they have made arrangements to supply the latest novelty in social and family amusement, by importing the popular B. B. B. Tables. The peculiarity of these is, that on the one table the three favourite games of BILLIARDS, BATTUE, and BAGATELLE may be played, thus affording a pleasing variety of amusements concentrated on a single board, at little more than the cost of one. Anticipating that the demand for these tables will be large, C. L. and Co. are prepared to supply them on very favourable terms, it being a principle of their business to furnish the best and most approved articles of every kind, at the lowest rates consistent with excellence of quality and a fair trading profit.

BILLIARD & POOL BALLS,

Billiard Cloths, Cues, Billiards and Pool Marking Boards, Tips, Chalks, and

EVERY REQUISITE FOR THE BILLIARD TABLE.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS RENOVATED.

Billiard Tables repaired and re-cushioned on their new principle, thereby making an old Table as good as new.

IMPORTANT TO BILLIARD PLAYERS,
THE PATENT CUE TIP FASTENER,
WITH FILE IMPROVEMENT.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" is for the purpose of giving a pressure to the Tip when being fastened on to the end of a Cue; and also serves the purposes of filing level the top of the Cue, which it insures being done correctly.

The "Cue Tip Fastener" with File improvement, is in the shape of a cone, with slots cut in the side, a loose ring, and a File, which can be slipped in and out of the Fastener.

For Direction for using the above, with full instructions for Tipping a Cue, see inside of lid of box supplied with the Fastener.

Price, complete in Box, with File and Sand-paper, Rs. 6 each. Ditto, without Box or File improvement, Rs. 4-8 each.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents in India, Wholesale and Retail.

THE CUE CEMENT (REGISTERED).

Re-tips in a minute. Unequalled for Adhesiveness, Tenacity, and Durability; unaffected by heat, cold, or damp.

Essential to every Player at Billiards, or any other Game where accident or emergency requires the application of a reliable Cement; Tipping and effectually repairing Cues, Rests, Rest-heads, and Billiard Wares of every description; also for Mending Pipes, Walking Sticks, Gun Stocks, &c., &c., and for all Leather, Wood, Ivory, Stone, China, for Uniting Glass (being transparent) or other Material.

PRICE PER BOTTLE—Rs. 2.

C. LAZARUS & CO.,
CALCUTTA.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL AGENTS FOR INDIA.

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

MONDAY, 29th November.

Bank Bills, 6 months' sight		1s. 10 5/16d.
Credit Bills,	do.	1s. 10 7/16d.
Documents,	do.	1s. 10½d.
Bank Bills, 3 months' sight		1s. 10 1/16d.
Credit,	do.	1s. 10 3/16d.
Documents,	do.	1s. 10¼d.
Bank Bills, demand		1s. 9⅞ to 2 5/32

On Calcutta Bank Bills, 60 days' sight. 99¼ to
Do demand .... 100¼ to 3/16

On Madras 30 days' sight 99¾
Do. demand .... par

On China House Bills, 60 days' sight. to 224.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent.	110¼
Four & half per cent.	106½
Four per cent.	104¼ to 0⅞
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	106
Five per cent. Debenture Loan, 1866-67	103¼
18 years' Debenture Loans	109½
10 years' do. do.	105
5 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent. Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent. fully paid up of 1871 and 1872	97¼
New French Loan instalment paper of 1872	94
Paris Municipal Loan (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond	115

Rates of discount at New Bank of Bombay—

Loans on Government Paper on demand	4 per cent.
Fixed Loans on do. for 3 months'	5½ ,,
Do. do. [illegible]	6½ ,,
Do. on Merchandise	7½ ,,
Cash Credit do.	[illegible] ,,
Do. [illegible]	[illegible] ,,
Do. [illegible]	7½ ,,
Bank Bills	6½ ,,
Mercantile Paper	6 ,,

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10 7/8
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Francs Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107½ to 107¾
Gold Leaf	17
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	17-8
Australian Gold ... 100 touch	17-5

FREIGHT REPORT.

MONDAY Evening.

Rates by steamers are firm at £3-2-6 for large lots and £3-5-0 for bazaar relets. Ships nothing doing.

London	Cotton	2-15-0
	Cases	2-15-0
	Seeds	2-6-3
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton	£2 5s. 0d.
	Wooden Ships ,,	£2 0s. 0d. nominal.
	Myrabollams	£2 0s. 0d.
	Coir bdls	£1 10s.
	Seeds	£2 5s. 0d.
Havre	Cotton Coffee	No ship.
Overland Steamers—		
	London	£3 10s. 0d.
	Venice	£3 0s. 0d.
	Trieste	£3 0s. 0d.
	Liverpool	£3 5s. 0d.
	Havre Cotton	£3 5s. 0d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal	Wheat	£3 0s. 0d.
	Seeds	£3 0s. 0d.
	Cotton	£3 2s. 6d. at £3 5s. 0d.
China	Steamer Cotton	Rs. 20 per ton.
	,, Opium	Rs. 25 to 30 per chest.
	Sailing Ships	Rs. 4 per bale nominal.
Calcutta	Salt	Rs. 4 per ton.
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 15 port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

MONDAY, 1st December.

Market dull for Spinning and other shares. Colabas and National Bank steady.

BANKS.

No. of Shares	Noml. value ⅌ sh.	Paid up.	Last dividend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
160,000	190	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	88xd.
22,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,460
10,000	500	all	12 p.c.	Do of Bombay New	767½
10,000	500	10(	12 p ct	Do 2nd Res. Issue	262½
5,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,1:0
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	280
40,000	25½	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	450 nl.
40,000	200	all	5 pct.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	200
0,000	250	125	6 p.ct.	National Bank of India	175
10,000	250	all	12 do.	Oriental Bank	495

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

——	£20	218-8-0	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	246
——	£20	109-1-5	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	126
——	£20	48-10-7	do.	Ditto	
——	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
——	£18	196-5-1	do.	Do. New Shares	

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 60	Colaba Land Co.	1405
8,000	150	all	Nil.	Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	106
750	2,000	2,000	30p.s.	Mazagon Land	925
6,000	1,000	all	15p.s.	Port Canning Land Company, Limited	385

PRESS COMPANIES.

150	5,000	2,850	160 p	Akbar Cotton Press Co.	1,650
200	2,000	1,100	150do.	Albert Co. Kurrachee	903
100	600	all	15 pc.	Albert Ginning Co.	500
250	3,000	850	Nil.	Alexandra Press Co.	215
150	12,000	11,000	400ps	Apollo Press Co.	6,200
200	2,500	all	...	Berar Cotton G. & P. Co.	1,400
200	2,000	all	200ps	Bombay Press Co.	1,125
200	500	all	50p.s	Do New	275
350	1,000	1,000	100 p	Broach Cotton Co	550
100	1,500	...	...	Carwar Company	930
100	1,880	all	20	Colaba Press Co.	4,200
350	9,000	all	250ps	East India Press Co.	2,700
150	8,500	all	200	Fort Press Co.	5,500
200	2,000	1,600	75 p	Framji Cowasji Press Co.	450
300	1,000	all	70 p	French Press Co	655
250	5,000	1,465	75 p	Imperial Press Co.	775
200	400	350	60 p	Mofussil Press & G. Co.	115
600	2,000	5 00	...	Nicol Press Manuf. Co., Ld	2,000
120	2,500	750	125 p	Prince of Wales Press	1,800
200	1,000	all	...	Sassoon's Press Co.	600
400	850	750	135 p	Scinde Press Co.	500
100	1,000	750	...	Scinde and Punjab Cotton Press Co., Limited	1,175
12	1,500	1,250	Rs. 85	Victoria Press, Madras	1,150
150	850	all	40 ps	Vic. Cot. Gin & Press Co.	850
40	1,000	all	80 ps	Volkart United Press Co.	[illegible]

o Per share for the half year.

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

620	1,250	all	112½	Alexandra Spinning	1,500
500	2,500	all	140*	Alliance Spinning	2,715
300	2,000	all		Bhownuggur M. & P. Co.	1,950
900	1,000	all	60*	Bombay United	1,275
1,600	150	150	25*	Broach Mills	270
2,500	2,000	all	75p.	Dhurumsey Spinning	1,755
150	2,000	all	200p.	Great Eastern	2,600
750	1,000	all		Jewraj Ballo Mills	1,240
1,500	1,000	all	75 p.	Manockji Petit's	1,400
600	1,000	all	100p.	Morarjee Spinning	1,275
400	2,500	all	150p.	Oriental	3,600
680	2,500	400	100p.	Royal	2,150
500	1,000	all	...	Soonderdas Spinning	1,500

* Per share for the half-year.

BANKS IN LIQUIDATION.

			Date of L'dation.		
.....	95	19½	—	Bank of China	1
.....	250	2	Mar. '66	Central Bank	1
.....	...	...	...	East India Bank	1
.....	200	12	Feb. '67	Indian Peninsula	1
.....	200	70½	May '67	Royal Bank	0

MISCELLANEOUS.

——	2,500	1,500	12½ps.	Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation	[illegible]
1,000	50	all	4½p ct	Bombay Gas Company	65
500	500	300	15 ps.	Landing and Shipping Co. of Kurrachee Ld.	102
2,150	200	100	8 p.c.	Malabar Company Ld.	100
4,000	50	all	1½ ps.	Mechanics Build'gs Co.	25
	500	all	45 ps.	Treacher & Co	425
	250	all	40 ps.	Viegas Patent Slip Co	48

SALES AND PURCHASES

PIECE GOODS.

Owing to the departure of the Overland Mail nothing important has taken place yesterday, and prices remain quite unchanged.

COTTON.

The public telegraphic intelligence of the 29th ult. reports the Liverpool market as closing firm, with sales 14 000 bales. There is a further rise of ⅛d. in Fair Dhollera, and of 1/16d. in Oomrawuttee, being respectively quoted at 5¾d. per lb., and 6d. out of the sales of 14,000 bales 4,000 are for exports and on account of speculation, and 4,000 of Surats, which are said to be steady. The Cotton Market here continues very firm, and though there is no material alteration in the prices of old cotton, an advance of Rs. 5 per candy has taken place in new descriptions. There has been a strong demand on European account, and purchases to the extent of about 2,000 candies have taken place at the advanced prices. The following are our closing quotations :—

Old Dhollerah			Rs. 184 to	Rs. 188
,, Oomrawuttee			,, 183 to	,, 186
,, Sawginned			,, 190 to	,, 195
,, Vingorla			,, 182 to	,, 185
New Oomrawuttee, Feb. delivery			,, 215 to	,, 216
,, Akote	,,		,, 220 to	,, 222
,, Broach, M. G.	March	,,	,, 236 to	,, 237
,, Hingunghaut	Jan.	,,	,, 248 to	,, 250
,, Dhollera	April	,,	,, 195 to	,, 198

The undermentioned purchases are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday :—

25 candies	Old Dhollera	Rs. 184
25	,, Vingorla	,, 182
1,000	,, New Dhollera, April delivery	,, 135
10	,, ,, Khandeish	,, 190
25	,, ,, ,,	,, 195
150	,, ,, ,, 15th Jan.	,, 200
25	,, ,, Kerkli, March delivery	,, 212
100	,, ,, Broach ,,	,, 230
25	,, ,, Parsee, Feb.	,, 206
150	,, ,, ,, ,,	,, 207
10	,, ,, ,, ,,	,, 204
200	,, Old Sawginned, 20 days	,, 196

NEW BANK OF BOMBAY (Limited).

Statement of the affairs of the New Bank of Bombay (Limited) as on the 29th November, compared with the statement issued on 22nd November :—

Liabilities.	22nd Nov. Rs.	29th Nov. Rs.
Proprietors Capital:— First Issue of 10,000 Shares of Rs. 500 each, fully paid ....Rs. 50,00,000		
Second Issue of do. of Rs. 100 do. ..... ,, 10,00,000	60,00,000	60,00,000
Reserve Fund, invested in Government Securities	13,00,000	13,00,000
Government General Treasury Balance at Head Office	1,08,84,054	1,12,36,196
Do. do. do. at Branches.	29,73,033	29,87,156
Other Deposits	1,43,67,341	1,25,79,095
Post Bills	23,570	21,448
Cash Credits, undrawn	6,28,371	6,36,791
Rs.	3,61,56,369	3,47,61,786
Assets.		
Government Securities	41,01,087	34,29,494
Cash Credits, on Security of Government Paper, Bullion, and Merchandise	14,92,138	14,90,472
Loans, on Security of do. do.	6,03,012	12,63,730
Current Accounts, overdrawn	1,927	2,360
Bills Discounted	1,02,38,174	1,03,77,332
Stamps	5,399	5,327
Dead Stock ....Rs. 5,01,441		
Amount applied in reduction ,, 95,000	4,06,441	4,06,441
Bullion	2,86,693	3,09,114
Cash Balances with Correspondents	5,34,589	5,93,099
Cash and Currency Notes	1,94,86,911	1,68,94,417
Rs.	3,61,56,369	3,47,61,786

SHIPPING.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
30	Dido (s)	Bellovich	Trieste, Nov. 1.
Dec. 1	Punjaub (s)	Gavin	Bussorah, Nov. 13.
	Wimbledon	Christie	Rangoon, Oct. 11.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
1	India (s)	Dodero	Genoa, &c.
	China (s)	Perrins	Aden and Suez.
	Cashmere (s)	Greery	Kurrachee via Cutch Mandvee.
	Strathclyde (s)	Pears	Liverpool.

The following vessels obtained their port clearance, yesterday :—

Ship Shahpore, Lehon, to Liverpool.
Schooner Mahi, Nacoda, to Cochin and Colombo.

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday :—

Steamer Dido, to Trieste, &c.
Steamer Oorun, to C ast and Cut h.
Steamer Punjaub, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.
27 Asia (s) .... Calcutta.
28 Mirzapore (s) .... Southampton.

GALLE.

ARRIVAL.

Nov.
27 Peshawur (s) .... Calcutta.

COLABA OBSERVATORY.

Results of Meteriological Observations made at the Government Observatory, Colaba, Latitude 18 deg. 53m. 45s. N., Longitude 4h. 51m., 12-3 East. Height of Barometer above the Sea=37 feet.

November.	Mean of Observations taken at 6 A.M., 10 A.M., 2 P.M., 4 P.M., and 10 P.M.: Barometer corrected to 32 deg. Fah.	Temperature of the Air.	Wet-bulb Thermometer.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity of Air.	Extent of cloudy Sky (the whole sky clouded=8.)	Maximum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M. on following day.	Minimum temperature of Air read at 9½ A.M.	Wind. General Direction.	Movements in 24 hours.
	In.	O	O	O			O	O		Mls
24	29·931	78·9	67·6	61·6	·569	0·0	86·2	72·2	ENE, NE, ENE, WNW, NW, NNW, NNE.	302
25	·901	79·4	68·0	61·9	·571	0·0	85·6	70·8	N NE, ENE, ESE, E, WNW, NNW, NNE.	259
26	·901	80·7	69·3	63·5	·572	0·0	86·6	74·3	NNE, NE, ENE, E, NW, NNW, N.	278
27	·905	81·2	69·3	63·4	·562	0·6	85·6	72·3	NE, NNE, NE, NNW, N.	333
28	·885	79·5	69·2	64·0	·595	0·0	85·0	74·7	N, NNE, NE, WNW, NW, NNW, N.	259
29	·870	79·1	69·5	64·9	·626	0·0	86·6	71·7	N, E, ENE, NE, NNW, NW, NNW, N.	224
30	·924	79·6	67·6	61·1	·560	0·0	87·1	71·0	N, NE, ENE, WNW, NNW, NNE.	241

DAILY IMPORTS.—1st December.

From Liverpool.

Cerdic, s, 20 cases twine, H. Allibhoy and Co.; 376 bars iron, T. Essoofally.

From London.

Timor, s, 9 cases tobacco, G. Surufally.
Strathclyde, s, 2 packages glassware and Chinaware, H. Rogers and Co.
Yeddo, s, 50 cases brandy, J. Nowrojee.
Gresham, s, 10 cases brandy, C. Bouneville and Co.
British Sceptre, 50 cases brandy, J. Nowrojee.

From Genoa.

Arabia, s. 30 cases brandy, J. Nowrojee.
India, s, 2 cases hair oil, N. A. Hormusjee.

DAILY EXPORTS— 1st December.

For Liverpool.

Cerdic, s, 100 bales cotton, Morarjee Hurry and Co.; 2 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.; 74 bales cotton, Mackinlay, Simpson and Co.; 35 bales cotton, L. Ramdass; 100 bales cotton, Vithuldass Corjee; 350 bales cotton, Jeewraj Balloo; 100 bales cotton, G. Khuttow and Co.; 200 bales cotton, N. Manuckjee and Co.; 130 bales cotton, Richard Martin and Co.; 4 bales skins, J. Sawoo and Co.; 494 bundles gall, R. Manuckchund; 95 bales wool, J. Sawoo and Co.; 30 bales wool, J. O. Yojnik; 35 bales cotton, D. Dossa; 100 bales cotton, T. Velljee and Co.; 29 bales cotton, S. Gullach nd; 100 bales cotton, M. Lallchund; 1,898 bales coir fibres, H. M. Cassum; 100 bales cotton, D. Jairaj.
Khedive, s, 97 bales cotton, T. Velljee and Co.; 150 bales cotton, B. Ambaidass; 24 bales cotton, J. Peerbhoy; 25 bales cotton, R. Martin and Co.; 28 bales wool, N. Manuckjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, S. Mooljee.

For London.

China, s, 1 bundle E. teeth, C. Canjee.
Khedive, s, 60 cases oilmanstores, R. Alimuza; 14 cases cardamoms, Moolijee Lilladhur; 20 cases P. feather, M. Dewraz; 201 bales coir yarn, S. Pudomsey; 190 bales coir fibre and — bales coir yarn, C. Rustomjee Setna.

For Havre.

Khedive, s, 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

For Marseilles.

Khedive, s, 250 bags wheat, Finlay, Scott and Co.

For Genoa.

Khedive, s, 100 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.; 51 bales cotton, A. Pursotum.

For Venice.

Khedive, s, 100 bales cotton, H. Clason and Co.
Dido, s, 100 bales cotton, K. Preiswerck and Co.; 309 bales cotton, G. Sigg and Co.

For Trieste.

Dido, s, 100 bales cotton, K. Preiswerck and Co.; 313 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.; 50 bales cotton, Austrian Trading Co.

Ancona.

Khedive, s, 481 bags wheat, Volkart Brothers.

For Suez.

Khedive, s, 3 cases silk, Volkart Brothers.

For Hongkong.

Columbian, s, 10 cases peacock feather, M. Dewraz; 10 packages fishmaws, M. Nuthoo; 71 bundles sharkfins and 29 bundles fishmaws, . Rowjee; 16 cases raisins, R. Allirazа; 26 cases raisin, C. Ebram; 78 bags opiates, S. N. Tolatee; 69 bales cotton, B. Fuckeerchund; 17 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee and Co.; 25 bales twist, M. Vizboocandass; 19 bales cotton, J. Peerbhoy; 15 bags bedliam; C. Noordin and Co.; 8 packages raisin and 3 cases heerabole. B. Sewjee.
Behar, s, 32 chests opium, J. Peerbhoy; 66 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co.; 33 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon; 150 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.; 43 chests opium, C. Ebram; 12 chests opium, C. Bomonjee and Co.; 7 chests opium, J. Guneshdass; 8 chests opium, G. Sobhagmul; 5 chests opium G. Johermull; 10 chests opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw and Co; 38½ chests opium, D. C. Tata; 20 chests opium, N. Kessowjee and Co.

For Shanghai.

Behar, s, 25 chests opium, D. D. Ghandy and Co.; 15 chests opium, C. Bomanjee and Co.; 27 chests opium, C. Ebram; 5 chests opium, R. Dhunjeeshaw and Co.; 6 chests opium, J. Dulsookroy; 2½ chests opium, G. Sunganee.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—November 27.

Barton, Major, Staff Corps, to rejoin, from England.

November 28.

Healey, Captain, 66th Foot, on leave, from Kurrachee.

November 29.

Hume, Lieutenant-Colonel, Bengal P. W. Department, on furlough, from Rawal Pindee.

November 30.

Ballard, Colonel, Royal Engineers and Mint Master, on duty, from Agra.

December 1.

Calder, Surgeon Major, 108th Regiment, on leave, from Deesa.

—DEPARTURES—December 1.

Farewell, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on duty, to Madras.
Elliott, Lieutenant-Colonel, Madras Staff Corps, on furlough, to England.
Vanrenen, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, on furlough, to Europe.
Barton, Major, 85th Regiment, on furlough, to England
Sampson, Captain, 9th Bengal, Cavalry, to rejoin, to Deolee.
Ward, Major, Bengal Royal Engineers, on furlough to England.
Blake, Surgeon Major, Bengal Medical Departement, on furlough, to England.
O'Kelly, Captain and Paymaster, 2nd Battalion 19th Foot, on leave, to England.
Hume, Lieutenant-Collonel, Bengal Royal Engineers, on furlough, to England.
Harcourt, Captain, Bengal Staff Corps, on leave, to England.
Blair, Captain, Bengal Royal Engineers, on furlough, to England.
Worgan, Colonel, Royal Artillery, on duty, to Aden.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

By His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.
Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters.
Poona, 29th November, 1873.

Captain R M Chambers, 8th N L I, performed the duties of Station Staff officer, Belgaum, in addition to his own, from the 9th to the 20th November 1873, during the absence of the Brigade Major on duty.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments :—

1st Grenadier N I—Capt L G Brown, Staff Corps, to be first Wing Subaltern vice Lieut Grant.

2nd Grenadier N I—Capt F P Worthy, Staff Corps, to officiate as Quarter Master.

Under instructions from Horse Guards, Lieut W G Dunsford, 108th Foot, will proceed to England for duty with the Regimental Depot, doing duty with troops on the voyage.

The undermentioned officers returned to duty by permission of the Sec y of State for India on the dates specified :—

Capt W F Prideaux, Staff Corps, Asst Political Resident, Aden, 6th Nov 1873.

Lieut-Col R R Wallace, Staff Corps, Judge, Small Cause Court, Kurrachee, 14th Nov 1873.

Col J G Fife, R E, Chief Engr for Irrigation. 24th Nov 1873.

Col J A Wood, V C, Staff Corps, Comdt 14th N I 24th Nov 1873.

The undermentioned is reported to have passed the required examination in Hindustani according to the Lower Standard test :—

Qr Mr H Jones, 66th Foot.

2nd Regiment Light Cavalry—Regimental Order, dated 4th Sept 1873, directing Lieut Jones to officiate as third Squadron Officer in addition to his own duties vice Lieut Owen, offg Second Squadron Officer.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

108th Foot—Surgn Maj W M Calder, to Bombay, from date of departure, for 30 days, on medical certificate, preparatory to obtaining a final certificate to Europe.

British Medical Service—Surgn Maj H Lamb, in medical charge Mount Aboo Sanitarium, to remain at Aboo, from date of being relieved, for two months, on private affairs.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By Major-General J. T. Grant, C.B.,
Commanding P. D. A.
Poona, 26th November, 1873.

At the recommendation of the Depy Surgn Genl I T the following Medical arrangements in connection with the Depot Hospitals to be formed for the reception of the sick of Native Troops for the Camp of Exercise.

Surgn Maj Davey to remain at Kirkee with the Head Quarters Sappers and Miners Hospital Staff.

Surgn Maj O'Kearney is placed in charge of 1st Depot Hospital, with Hospital establishment of the 1st Grenadiers.

Surgn Maj Cates will assume charge of the 2nd and 3rd Depot Hospitals with Hospital Staff of the 8th and 17th Regiment.

The sick of Native Regiments will be attached to the following Depot Hospitals during the period of the Camp of Exercise, and the undermentioned Medical Officers are directed to assume medical charge of the same on or about the 3rd December next :—

1st Depot Hospital (1st Grenadiers.) 1st Grenadier Regt N I, 11th Regt N I, 14th Regt N I, Surg Major O'Kearney in medical charge, 2nd Depot Hospital (8th Regt N I), 8th Regt N I, 15th Regt N I, 19th Regt N I, 3rd Depot Hospital (17th Regt N I), 17th Regt N I, 27th Regt N I, 28th Regt N I, Surg Major Cates in Medical charge, Depot Hospital (Sappers and Miners, Kirkee), No 1 Company N A, 1st Regt L C, Poona Horse two Squadrons, and Surg Major Davey in charge.

Poona, 25th November, 1873.

Under instructions from Army Head Quarters, the Serjeants No 170 James Harrison, and No 100 Thomas Larine, of H M's 2-7th Fusiliers will proceed to Deolalee on the morning of the 30th instant, for duty during the trooping season, in relief of two Serjeants of H M's 68th Light Infantry, who will rejoin their corps.

The discharge from the service of Private John Boylan 68th Regt L I, having been sanctioned, he will be forwarded to Deolalee, on the morning of the 30th instant, for embarkation to England, by the first available opportunity agreeably to instructions received from Army Head Quarters.

Private Boylan should be placed in charge of the Senior Serjt of the 2-7th Fusiliers proceeding to Deolalee on the above date as per Division Order No 519 of to-day, who will be responsible for his safe arrival, being assisted in this duty by two men of the 44th Foot, who will be placed at his disposal by the Supt of the Rest House, Poona.

The Depy Surg Genl B M S is directed to proceed to Cinchwud and return on duty, travelling to and from that Station by rail at the public expense.

At the recommendation of the Depy Surg Genl B M S the services of Asst Apothecary West, attached to the Poorundhur Sanitarium, are required for duty with the F-18 R A proceeding to the Camp of Exercise, is directed to join the Battery at Kirkee with the least possible delay, travelling from Poorundhur expeditiously at the public expense.

At the recommendation of the Depy Surg Genl I T, the following medical arrangements are ordered :—

Surg Solomon will take over medical charge of the 17th Regt N I, on departure of Surg Maj Dick, appointed to Native Field Hospital 2nd Division.

On departure of the 1st Light Cavalry to the Camp of Exercise, Sub-Asst Surg Kassin Vergi Patel will receive medical charge of the sick and details of that Corps from Surgn McAlister.

Capt W Scott, Depy Asst Quarter Master General Camp of Exercise is directed to proceed to Chinchwud on duty travelling to that Station by rail at the public expense.

PUNJAB ORDERS.

(*Punjab Gazette*, Nov. 27.)

Accountant-General's Office.

Mr A F D Cunningham, Asst Comr, made over charge of the Civil Treasury of Montgomery to Mr A C Marshall, Extra Asst Comr, on the forenoon of the 17th Nov 1873.

Mr G Lewis, Extra Asst Comr, made over charge of the Civil Treasury of Jhang to Mr T Tolbort, Depy Comr, on the afternoon of the 14th Nov 1873.

Mr J W Smyth, Depy Comr, on return from furlough, received charge of the Lahore District on the 19th Nov 1873, before noon.

Mr J G Cordery, Depy Comr, on return from leave, is appointed to the charge of the Gujranwalah District.

Mr Cordery received charge of the district on the 20th Nov 1873 before noon.

With the sanction of the Govr-Genl in Council, the Hon'ble the Lieut-Govr is pleased to invest Mr W Coldstream, Asst Comr, Amritsar, under Section 20 of the Punjab Courts' Act, 1865, with the civil and criminal powers of a Depy Comr, as defined in Section 11 of the said Act, in the Amritsar District.

Mr A C Marshall, Extra Asst Comr, having reported his return to Montgomery on the afternoon of the 15th Nov, the unexpired portion of the privilege leave granted to him, is hereby cancelled.

Sur-Maj R Rouse, Civil Surgeon, Ludianah, has obtained privilege leave of absence for thirty-one days, with effect from the afternoon of 25th Nov 1873.

The services of Mr W M Young are placed at the disposal of the Financial Comr for the Punjab, temporarily, with effect from the forenoon of this date.

Military Department.

The following Orders are confirmed :—

4th Punjab Infantry—Regimental Order dated 13th Nov 1873, making the following temporary arrangements, consequent on the death of Capt W Snow, 2nd in Command and Wing Officer :

Capt C K McKinnon, Wing Officer, 3rd Punjab Infantry, and Offg Wing Officer, to officiate as 2nd in Command and Wing Officer.

Lieut A Gaslee, 1st Wing Subaltern and Offg Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer, in addition to his duties as 1st Wing Subaltern.

Lieut T J O'D Renny, 2nd Wing Subaltern and Offg Qrmr, to officiate as Adjt in addition to his duties as 2nd Wing Subaltern, and to retain charge of the Qrmr's Office.

5th Goorkhas—Regimental Order dated 9th Nov 1873, making the following temporary arrangements on the appointment of Col O E Rothney, C S I, to the Brigade Staff of the Army :—

Capt J M Sym, Qrmr and offg 2nd in Command, to officiate as Comdt.

Capt J Cook, Wing Officer to officiate as 2nd in Command.

Capt E Molloy, Adjt, to officiate as Wing Officer.

Capt W E Gowan, Offg 1st Wing Subaltern, to officiate as Qrmr, in addition to his other duties.

Capt Gowan will hold charge of the left Wing in addition to his other duties, until the return of Capt Molloy from special duty.

Public Works Department.

Mr J G Clarkson, Ex Engr, 4th Grade, 2nd Division, Ambalah and Lahore Road, is allowed one month's preparatory leave to enable him to reach the port of embarkation.

Irrigation Branch.

The Notification transferring Mr H C Cotton, Ex Engr, 2nd Grade, from the Special Survey Division, Western Jumna Canal, to the Delhi Division, is cancelled.

POSTAL NOTICES

DEPARTURE OF OCEAN MAILS.

	Date.	Mail closes.	After-packet.
United Kingdom	Dec. 8	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Kurrachee	,, 8	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.	,, 5	11 A.M.	12 A.M.
Australian	,, 13	4-30 P.M.	No after packet
China	,, 2	4-30 P.M.	
Mauritius, Reunion, &c.	,, 22	5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.
Zanzibar		5-30 P.M.	6-30 P.M.

POSTAGE ON LETTERS FOR ZANZIBAR.

Under a Treasury Warrant received from Her Majesty's Post Master General, the postage on letters for Zanzibar forwarded via Bombay to Aden by the Mail Steamers of the P. and O. S. N. Company, and thence by the B. I. S. N. Company's Vessels, is increased from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

2. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

3. Letters forwarded by this route and by the continuation of the line to Mozambique, Delagoa Bay, Natal, and the Cape of Good Hope will also be subject to an increase from 4 annas to 8 annas per half ounce.

4. Prepayment in full by this route is compulsory.

5. Letters forwarded by this route can be registered only for Natal and the Cape of Good Hope, the registration fee being 4 annas per cover.

MAILS FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

*5th Dec. 1873.	*12th Dec. 1873.	22nd Dec. 1873.
8th ,, ,,	15th ,, ,,	26th ,, ,,
	19th ,, ,,	29th ,, ,,

* Persian Gulf steamers.

DESPATCH OF INLAND MAILS FROM BOMBAY.

Revised Table of the hours for closing the Inland Mails which came into force from the 1st December and will continue so until further notice :—

MAILS.	At General Post Office.		At Branch Offices.
	Ordinary Letters, &c.	After-Packet.	
For Bengal, N. W. Provinces, Punjab, Central Provinces, Malwa, Berar, and for the following Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway—Wassind, Kussara, Egutpoora, Nassick, Munmar, Nandgaum, Chalisgaum; and those from Bhosawul to Jubbulpore and Bhosawul to Nagpore	8 A.M.	9-30 A.M.	7-20 A.M.
For all Post Towns on the N. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Bhosawul only	4 A.M.	5 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For all Post Towns on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. R. for Poona, the Deccan, S. M. Country and Madras Presidency; also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor	12 NOON.	12-30 A.M.	10-30 A.M.
For ditto on the S. E. Line of the G. I. P. Railway, as far as Poona, Deccan, and S. M. Country	7-30 A.M.	8 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous day.
For ditto on the B.B. and C. I. Railway for Guzerat, Kurrachee, Sind, Kattiawar, and Kutch	4 A.M.	6 A.M.	5 P.M. of previous days.
For ditto in Southern Concan, i.e., for Penn, Nagotna, Mhar, Khed, Dapoolee, and Rutnagherry	6 A.M.	......	5 P.M. of previous day.

Registered letters and banghy parcels for despatch by all mails will be received, except on Sundays, from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M.

Letters.—There are six deliveries in Bombay every day: at 8 A.M., 10 A.M., 11-30 A.M., 12-30 P.M., 2 P.M., and 5 P.M. The Mail post goes out at [illegible] A.M. for Khandeish, Malwa, Berar Central Provinces, Punjab, N.W. Provinces, and Bengal, and all post towns on the north-east line of the G. I. P. Railway; for Poona, the Deccan, Southern Maratha Country, and Madras Presidency, also for Ahmednuggur and Seroor, at 12 and for Scinde, Kattywar, and Cutch at 4 A.M.; for the South Eastern line as far as Poona, 7-30 A.M. The Overland Mail for England is despatched every Monday evening at 7 o'clock, and closes at 5-30 o'clock. Late packets are received, on payment of extra postage, up till 6-30 [illegible] at Apollo Bunder. Postage on inland letters not exceeding ½ tolah ½ anna, 1 tolah 1 anna, 1½ tolah 2 annas, 2 tolahs 2 annas; on foreign letters not exceeding ½ ounce via Brindisi 8 annas, 1 ounce Re. 1, via Southampton not exceeding ½ ounce 6 annas, 1 ounce 12 annas.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

The following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers :—

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Three Months	ditto	,,	14	0	0
One Month	ditto	,,	5	0	0
One Week	ditto	,,	1	8	0

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The shape of the *Bombay Gazette Overland Summary* is now similar to that of the *Pall Mall Budget.* Residents in distant parts of India will find the *Gazette Summary* a convenient Weekly Paper of Bombay and general news. It contains all the Government Orders, Civil and Military, from the official *Gazettes*; specially-written Money and Commercial Market and Freight Reports; Leading Articles on the principal topics of discussion in India; and all the Local and General Intelligence of the Week.

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Subscription for One Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12
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BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

The *Bombay Price Current* is published Weekly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe.

Per Annum	Rs	10 0
Per Copy	,,	0 4

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[The charge for notifying a domestic occurrence is two rupees, and the announcement must be authenticated.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

BECKE—December 1st, Marine Lines, the wife of Captain John Becke, Marine Battalion, of a daughter.

GARDINER—November 27th, at Belgaum, the wife of Mr. G. P. Gardiner, of a son.

SHEAD—November 29th, at Byculla, the wife of W. H. Shead, Inspector, Government Telegraphs, of a daughter.

DEATH.

KALE—November 30th, at Old Sonapoor Lane, Bhicoo, the beloved and youngest son of Mr. Nana Bapoojee Kalé, Cashier, *Bombay Gazette*, aged 8 months, deeply regretted.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BRYAN—November 17th, at Lahore, the wife of C. Bryan, of a daughter.

HANNAY—November 19th, at Debrooghur, Assam, the wife of H.E. S. Hannay, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

TAYLOR—BOWER—November 26th, at Bangalore, at St. Mark's Church, by the Rev. H. P. James, B. A., Emmeline Sophia Gertrude, fifth daughter of the late Mr. John Taylor, late Manager of the Mysore Commissioner's Office, to Mr. S F. Bower, of Manchester.

DEATH.

BOLST—November 26th, at Calcutta, No. 68, Lower Circular Road, of apoplexy, Mr. Richard Lodowyck Bolst, of the firm of Messrs. Nosky and Co., aged 72 years.

The Bombay Gazette.

TUESDAY, DECEMBER 2, 1873.

The news seems almost too good to be true; but it is, we believe, really the case that the Viceroy has sanctioned Mr. Ormiston's scheme for the expenditure of over three-quarters of a million of money in the construction of docks on the Elphinstone property. When the Government committed itself, four years ago, to the purchase of the Elphinstone estate, it ought to have had its plans fixed for going on vigorously with the works needed to provide accommodation for the shipping trade of the port. But it first took over the property, and then spent a few years in doing nothing but discussing who was responsible for the luckless purchase. Then, when at last the Port Trust was fairly constituted, we were threatened with a renewal of the apparently interminable wrangle, whether docks, basins, or piers are best suited to the harbour of Bombay. When Mr. Ormiston had at last drawn up a scheme which it was thought would please everybody, the old story that docks would be sure to create a pestilence in the city was once more dinned into our ears. Fortunately, Lord Northbrook came to the conclusion a few weeks ago that he must take the matter into his own hands. He sent for Colonel Ballard, Colonel Kennedy, and Mr. Ormiston to Agra, while the Governor of Bombay was also there; and, after reading all the papers and hearing what each party had got to say, he in a few words declared himself satisfied that the objections to docks on account of their probable ill effects on the health of the residents of Bombay were frivolous. His Lordship added that the Government of India was prepared to take the responsibility of spending the money Mr. Ormiston had asked for in improving its foreshore property in Bombay. We congratulate Mr. Ormiston on the successful result of his long and arduous struggle to obtain sanction for his favourite scheme. He will now have the opportunity of showing what can be made of the Elphinstone estate, and there cannot be a doubt that the construction of the docks will help to give some value to all the reclaimed land now lying useless along the foreshore of the harbour. Whether, when the docks are made, they will attract the trade of the place, so long as there exist private wharves at Colaba and Mazagon to compete with the wharves belonging to the Port Trust, is another and more serious question, on which some new light will be thrown by the Budget of the Port Trust when it is produced next March.

It appears to be a well established tradition amongst us that the recurrence of the month of December in Bombay, like the more congenial month of May in London, shall annually force upon our attention the oft-discussed subject of our Christian Missions,—their past efforts and future hopes, their successes and their failures. In this month the Bishops of the Church of England, by the appointment of a Day of General Intercession, see fit to call upon their clerical brethren to bring this subject prominently before the minds of their people, and appeal to their charity and zeal to stimulate them to contribute more largely to those Societies to which the Church has entrusted the organization of her Missions. In this month, too, on St. Thomas' Day, the Apostle to whom the Cathedral is dedicated, and who is reasonably believed to have planted the first Christian Church in India near Madras, the annual meeting of these Societies is usually held. Moreover, it was at the close of the past year that a general conference of the deputed missionaries of every denomination was summoned to meet at Allahabad. We feel the less hesitation on this account in presenting our readers with some reflections on a subject which, well-worn as it may be, and tedious at all times to many, is yet viewed by every thoughtful mind as one of increasing public interest, and one which has a direct bearing upon the stability of our Indian Empire.

The report of the General Missionary Conference at Allahabad presents us with some very encouraging statistics as to the general progress of Christian Missions in this country; and, making due allowance for the bright colouring which can scarcely fail to tinge the views and excite the aspirations of those whose laudable enthusiasm has led them from the purest motives to give themselves to this work, we still gather from its statements that there are reasonable grounds for supposing that the last ten years have witnessed a very considerable development of the Native Christian Church in India. The aggressive war which for the last sixty years has, with more or less of systematic effort, and with varying results, been carried on under the leadership of these reverend gentlemen, is confessedly a very unequal one. Four hundred and eighty-six Protestant missionaries, assisted by two hundred and twenty native ordained ministers,—we exclude from our present consideration the better organized agencies of the Roman Catholic communion,—700 clergy of the various Protestant bodies in all, represent the total of those several mission agencies which in the name of a common Christianity are openly contending for the faith, in the face of the time-honoured religious systems of more than 160 millions of our Hindoo and Mussulman fellow-subjects. Truly "the harvest is plentiful, but the labourers few!" Such is the present aspect of the campaign in which our missionaries are engaged—one which plainly involves the mightiest issues, unless it result (which we by no means anticipate) in utter discomfiture and retreat. In evidence of the increasing spread of Christianity, and the consequently more hopeful aspect of this unequal struggle with the powers of heathen superstition and Mahomedan pride and fanaticism, we are directed in this report to observe how, by comparing the numerical results of the various branches of mission work within the last decade with the published statistics of previous years, we may satisfy ourselves that this vast outlay of men and means, which may be reckoned as amounting annually to £330,000, has been productive of an immense, though not as yet corresponding, extension of the Christian faith. Of this satisfactory proof may be gathered from the paper contributed by the Rev. Mr. Sherring of Benares, who has been engaged with others in tabulating the statistics relating to Missions in India, as they have been carried on during the last ten years. Thus we learn that, whereas the total number of Christian converts in India, excluding Burmah and Ceylon, amounted in 1861 to nearly 140,000, this number had increased in 1871 to 225,000, or rather more than 60 per cent; whilst in the preceding decade the increase had been reckoned as only at the rate of 50 per cent. During the same period the native Christian community is found to have increased in the Punjab and in Bombay at an equal rate of 64 per cent.; while that in the North-West Provinces has nearly doubled its numbers. The missions in Chota Nagpore have meanwhile increased from 2,600 to more than 20,000. The chief interest of the report, however, centres in the Madras Presidency, where 90,000 Christians form the bulk of the native village communities in the districts of Tinnevelly; whilst the numbers collected from the whole Presidency amount to 160,000, or a little more than half the total number of converts to Christianity in this country. What is yet more encouraging, and gives the best starting point for yet further efforts in this cause, is the fact that whereas the *native* ordained ministers of various denominations could in 1861 only number 97, they are now reckoned at 225. In this we are bold to assert that we see reasonable grounds for both encouragement in the present and confidence in the future. In this we already behold a sure foundation laid, broad and deep, for the lofty superstructure of a rapidly expanding Native Church. Advancing at this rate of progress we may well hope to see before the close of the present century such a Church established in this land as Dr. McLeod at Calcutta some few years ago depicted as already reared before his enthusiastic vision :—"a Church which, freed from all those "stereotyped arrangements which, descending "to us from the past as matters of history, "could offer but little attraction to the Oriental "mind, would embrace within its wide-extending fold the subtle Bengali and the strong "men of the north, the ascetic devotee "of Benares, and the Buddhist philosopher "of Ceylon. Such a Church, founded upon the "faith and doctrines of a common Christianity, "would effectually dispose of questions regarding caste and converts, pastors and their pay, "and a thousand other matters which at present "weaken and distract all missionary efforts. "Self-supporting, though aided from without "as brother aids brother, it would regenerate the "various races now, sunk in a degrading superstition; it would create what as yet has no "existence in India,—a nation. Such a "church would be the centre of Christian influence far beyond the limits of Hindoostan: "it would react on the churches of Europe and "America which had given it birth; and thus "enable the nations of the West to repay some "of the debt they owe to the East, whence we have "received our most precious treasures."

Looking at the question dispassionately, and remembering that our Missions on any organized system date back only sixty years, we are brought to conclude that in spite of our too numerous unhappy divisions, which beyond all others form the chief practical hindrance to missionary success; in spite of the tenacity to their creed, which after eight centuries of Mussulman rule has yet left the Hindoo population as strongly as ever wedded to their caste system and religious rites; in spite of the utterly inadequate numbers in which our missionaries have been sent to India—men too often found to have undergone but little training, and to possess still less real fitness for the work;—nevertheless a vast though slowly expanding change has been effected by these agencies in the religious condition of at least the lower castes in many and widely separated parts of Hindoostan. Fairly viewed as to their *direct* results, we thus gladly acknowledge that the present aspect of Christian Missions is far from discouraging. At the same time no one can fail to observe the unmistakeable signs of the *indirect* influences of Christian teaching, which have lately made themselves felt throughout the land; nor the many indications that Hindooism is fast losing its former hold upon the affections of the people. These, though less palpable, are yet results of the highest importance. Many natives, as the same report reminds us, fully recognise the folly and sinfulness of idol-worship and abandon it; many who from caste prejudice, or fear of relatives, may be seen to join the outward forms of idolatry on public occasions, yet have lost all heart and faith in such worship. A healthy public spirit is being developed with regard to various social and religious reforms; and more than one religious society has sprung up among the natives, which, if not professedly Christian, is yet vastly influenced by Christian teaching. In evidence of this we may refer to an eloquent appeal of one of the leaders of modern native thought—Keshub Chunder Sen,—who states in a lecture that "every department of native society "is undergoing organic change; old institutions "are giving place to new; the aspirations and "energies of our people are turning into new "channels. The spirit of Western enlightenment "and civilization is at work in the core of "Hindoo society, and is in some places perceptibly, in some more secretly, transforming, "remodelling, revolutionizing its entire organism. "Its powerful influence has shaken the enormous "fabric of Hindooism to its foundations, and "convulsed the very heart of the nation; and "every sphere of native activity, intellectual, "social, political, commercial, religious, is in a "state of fermentation." One very remarkable feature of this social and religious movement to which the lecturer refers is presented by the Brahmo-Somaj, with its ten thousand enrolled members under his own leadership;—an institution which aspires to establish a complete revolution in the faith and practice of the more educated classes; and which, though inherently weak in that it rests solely upon intention and the moral sense, yet possesses a vitality and strength which is derived unconsciously from the moral doctrines of the Gospel. Such a change proceeding from internal conviction, and animated solely by the instinctive yearning after truth, affords good ground assuredly for our belief in its progressive character, as the pioneer of a clearer objective revelation. Doubtless very much of this result is due to the indirect assault which education has made upon popular creeds and traditions, as well as to the spreading influences of European culture and Western literature, which so largely affect the more intelligent population of our large towns. Education has indeed been doing the work of the sapper and the miner, in removing ancient prejudices and destroying a gigantic system of lies. Thus indirectly, yet most unmistakeably, has the Educational Department been one chief means of recalling the native mind, corrupted by centuries of degrading polytheism, to a purer faith in the unity of God. In this way Government, as has been well remarked, has proved to be the chief of missionary agents; and the devoted clergy of the different Protestant communions may well combine to seize the favourable opportunity now offered for a more effectual advance against the remaining strongholds of heathen superstition, and by hearty united efforts endeavour to build upon the foundation already laid the complete structure of a well organized Native Church.

That we may not hastily be condemned as advocating views which are purely visionary, and rest solely upon the testimony of one scarcely unbiassed missionary report, we would observe that our conclusions are vastly strengthened by the well weighed utterances of men in public life upon whose calm judgment many have learnt to rely, and whose wide experience in these matters must give to their expressed opinions additional weight. Dr. Duff, whose prophetic eye was quick to catch the light dawning in the East, and perceived clearly that, if the rising generations in India were to any great extent to be influenced by Christian teaching, it could only be through the direct operation of a graduated system of mission schools, in an eloquent address delivered before the Free Church General Assembly contrasts the present hopeful aspect of Christian Missions with the state of things which existed under his own observation forty years ago:—"At that "time only one mission station belonged to "us, and only three converts existed. It "looked so pitiable an affair, that a facetious "gentleman used to excite amusement by his "constant reference to this church and its "foreign missions under the homely phrase, 'a "'great clacking hen wi ae wee chicken.' Now "our rural missions, which have been the means "of bringing under Christian influences many "tens of thousands of the native population, "are permanently taken charge of by trained "native agents. When I went to India first it "was a great thing to get one pupil to come to "school at all; and I was laughed at for expecting to get any of the higher caste young men "to attend my classes for religious instruction. "By the aid and personal encouragement of the "excellent Rajah Rammohun Roy, a Brahmin by "birth, our school has steadily increased, Commencing with five youths of respectable family, to whom we gladly gave instruction gratuitously, we have gradually advanced to the "established rule of payment of fixed fees, and "our great central institution may now be considered self-supporting. During this period "of forty years a great work has been going on, "much has been accomplished in the way of "preparation, old prejudices and superstitions "have been upset, and the hearts and minds of "the people have been opened to recognize the "purer faith and higher morality of the Gospel "of Christ." To this testimony of the "apostle "of mission schools" we will add that of Lord Lawrence and Sir Bartle Frere, who at least on this point stand forward in entire unity of sentiment to record their convictions founded upon the observation of many years:—"The "effects of material operations," writes the former statesman, "are palpable, whilst those of "moral and spiritual work it is very difficult to "estimate. One must understand the people subject to these influences, before one can estimate "the effects produced by them upon their minds "and characters. The number of actual converts to Christianity in India, including "Burmah and Ceylon, is not insignificant. By "the latest returns which are trustworthy their "numbers do not fall short of 300,000. But "these numbers do not give an adequate estimate "of the result of missionary labour. There are "many thousands in the country who, from the "knowledge which they have acquired either "directly or indirectly from the dissemination "of Christian truth and principles, have lost all "belief in their own creeds, though as yet they "fear to make an open profession of their "change of belief. Such circumstances will go "on influencing converts, until the time comes "when their numbers are large enough to enable "them to confess their faith without ruin to "their position in life." To this valuable testimony of Lord Lawrence we add in conclusion the yet more convincing arguments in defence of our position, enunciated a few months since before a London audience by our former esteemed Governor, Sir Bartle Frere:—"I believe there "is no part of India in which the power of "Christian preaching to win men from devil-worship to the pure religion of Christ has not "been abundantly manifested. I speak simply "as to matters of experience and observation, "as a Roman prefect might have reported to "the Emperor and Trajan; and I say that, whatever you may be told to the contrary, the "teaching of Christian truth among 160,000,000 "of civilized industrious Hindoos and Mussulmans is effecting changes, moral, social, and "political, which for extent and rapidity of "action far surpass anything which has been "witnessed in modern Europe. The intimate "connexion with European culture and a "general diffusion of some slight knowledge of "Christianity has been the death-knell of caste, "as the social bond of Hindoos. Such a system "cannot die in a day. It may be that the first "blow only has been struck, but that blow "has been a fatal one. It may take years to "work out the result; but the result is no "longer doubtful."

NOTE OF THE DAY.

We beg to draw the attention of our readers to the new Time-table for the Poona line of the G I. P. Railway. In some years it has been a source of serious inconvenience to business men who wished to avail themselves of our sanataria —Matheran or Khandalla—that the trains ran at very inconvenient times. This has now been altered. We notice that passengers can leave Boree Bunder station by the mail train at 2 P.M., Bombay time, and reach Narel at 4-5 P.M., enabling them to ride up the ghauts in time for dinner. Every morning the mail train will call at Narel at 8-43 A.M., Bombay time, and reach Boree Bunder at 10-45, Bombay time, enabling business men to be at their offices or the High Court by 11 o'clock. For Khandalla the same trains will arrive at 6 P.M. from Bombay and leave at 6-46 A.M. We need hardly say how this arrangement will open up our sanataria to all classes of our business men, mercantile and legal, and our Judges also. No rising at 4 A.M. to catch the "husband's train" on Mondays, which dragged the passengers in three hours from Narel to Bombay. The change is great. For how much have the public to thank the able agent and energetic traffic manager of the G. I. P. Railway Company!

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[Reuter's Telegrams.]

AMERICA AND SPAIN.

THE ASHANTEE WAR.

THE INSURGENTS IN SPAIN.

London, 29th November.

Spain has agreed to restore the Virginius and surrender the survivors to America and to submit the legality of the capture to a mixed tribunal. Should this tribunal decide that the capture was made illegally, Spain agrees to submit the question of damages to the arbitration of the sovereigns of any of the Great Powers.

⁂ Delayed in transmission.

London, 30th November.

Advices from the Cape Coast have been received up to 8th inst. Colonel Festing had again attacked the Ashantees near Donquah on 3rd. Sir Garnet Wolseley was at Abrakampa on the 15th The Ashantees after an obstinate struggle had been utterly routed and had to retreat towards the river Prah. Lieutenant Eardley Wilmot was killed, and Colonel Festing, besides three other officers and forty men, were wounded. The assailants remain at Abrakampa.

There has been a duel between General Manteuffel and Von Goben, in which the latter was severely wounded.

The Insurgents at Carthagena are vigorously replying to the bombardment. All the women and children have left the town.

The French steamer Ville de Havre has collided with another vessel and sunk. Two hundred and twenty-six persons were drowned.

London, 29th November.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed firm. Surats steady.

Fair Dholleras, 5¾d.	
Exchange on India	1s. 9⅞d.
Oriental Bank Shares	£45-10.
Chartered Bank Shares	£14-10.
Chartered Mercantile Bank Shares	£22-10.
Hongkong and Shanghai ,,	£39.
Total Coin in the Bank of France	£29 250,000.
,, Notes in Circulation	£117,000,000.
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	94½.
4½ do. do.	96.
5½ do. do.	101.
Consols, 93⅜.	
Silver, 58.	

The s.s. Bokhara has passed through the Suez Canal. Arrivals—Corinna and Friga.

His Highness Bija Sein, the Raja of Mundi, arrived in Lahore a few days ago. And the Raja of Nadowd has also arrived.

The old palace at Trichinopoly is, it appears, to be utilised for the purpose of Government offices, and a sum of money has been set apart for the necessary alterations.

Mr. C. M. Rivaz, having returned from leave, has taken over charge of the office of Under-Secretary to the Punjab Government from Mr. W. Mackworth Young, C.S., who has been attached to the Financial Commissioner's office on special duty.

From Lahore we hear that some stir was being made for the reception of Sir Philip Wodehouse, who was due there yesterday. The city, we are told, is being whitewashed, and the public buildings are being set in order in honour of the expected visitor.

A correspondent of the *Sindian* writes from Mooltan—"No preparations, so far as I am aware, are being made here for the reception of the Governor of Bombay. Perhaps he intends to embark on the river steamer direct from the train. The Rajah of Kuppoorthulla is here. He is accompanied in some sort of official capacity by Mr. Dallimore, late of the Kurrachee Municipality."

During the week ended the 8th of November the total numbers of deaths in Calcutta increased from 233 in the previous week to 239, and the rate of deaths per 1,000 from 27·04 to 27·56. There were 2 deaths from cholera, 33 from dysentery, 115 from fever, and 86 from "other causes." The deaths are thus classified:—Europeans 15, Hindoos 196, Mahomedans 68.

The *North-West Herald* understands that Mr. Haldane, who was last July refused a divorce by the High Court of the North-Western Provinces, although his wife was living in open adultery with a Mahomedan, on the ground of his connivance, has resolved to follow the example of Mr. Melville, and turn Mahomedan, so that he may be able to take to himself another wife without getting into the clutches of the law.

The following curious fact relative to the Punjab Northern State Railway, says a contemporary, is worthy of notice. It has been calculated that the area of the paper expended in correspondence conveying references to and from the Supreme Government, with plans, &c., is sufficient, if spread out to cover the whole of the embankments of the Railway from Lahore to Rawulpindee. The result—that works are almost at a stand still, pending further references.

A correspondent of the Agra papers says, with respect to the Camp of Exercise at Roorkee—"A few of the chief Staff officers, including Generals Thesiger and Bright, the Commissariat staff and only one officer of the Medical Staff have arrived on the scene. No troops have, however, entered the arena yet, though the 8th Bengal Cavalry and 5th B. N. I., from Meerut, marched in on the 25th instant. The 109th Foot were also preparing to move into tents on their own parade ground."

The question, as to the formation of a separate Chief Commissionership in Assam, having been definitely settled, the Government of India have requested that of Bengal not to include that province and its dependencies in the Bill, now under preparation, for defining the jurisdiction of the territories under the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The new Chief Commissioner is to be under the control of the Supreme Government, and is to receive the same salary as the Chief Commissioners of other provinces.

Indian Public Opinion understands that Mr. J. S. Campbell, Judge of the Chief Court, Lahore, has applied for furlough to Europe. It is believed he will, if he can obtain the furlough applied for, leave for England early next spring. Mr. Justice Lindsay proposes also, about the same time, to go on privilege leave for three months, and it is rumoured will at the commencement of the cold weather of 1874 proceed to Europe. Mr. P. S. Melvill and Dr. Thornton, the present Secretary of the Punjab Government, are spoken of as being likely to succeed to the officiating vacancies.

The *Delhi Gazette* understands that considerable umbrage was given by an order having been proclaimed in the bazaar and city of Lucknow by beat of tom-tom, that none of the Chiefs who had come to the capital to meet the Viceroy were to allow their retainers to appear in the city bearing arms. There could be no objection to the order itself, but it was the way in which it was issued, it would seem, which grievously hurt the feelings of the Chiefs. So strong was this feeling that they were seriously debating whether they should not retire in a body from the city. When will Indian officials learn, our contemporary asks, that courtesy and tact in dealing with the people of this country—an item that costs nothing and does not appear in the budget—is of more real value than the proceeds of a year's income tax.

The Billiard Marker is doomed. Like Othello, his occupation is gone. Electricity is to be the usurper of his calling, and has already been introduced into India by Messrs. Lazarus and Co. of Calcutta. The contrivance is a very simple one, and takes the form of a dial like that of a large hall clock having two hands, one of which represents the plain and the other the spot. On either side of the table is a small button, for each player connecting by a wire through an electric battery with the respective hands of the dial. Pressure upon the button causes the hand to revolve, the movement being similar to that of the seconds hand on a stop watch, and the tick may be distinctly heard for each mark. The apparatus can readily be applied to any table and ere long it is to be presumed no table will be complete without one.

The *Rappel* publishes the following lines written by Victor Hugo on reading the letter from the Comte de Chambord to M. Chesnelong :—

A HENRI V.

J'étais adolescent quand vous
étiez enfant ;
J'ai sur votre berceau
fragile et triomphant
Chanté mon chant d'aurore ;
et le vent de l'abîme
Depuis nous a jetés chacun
sur une cime,
Car le malheur, lieu sombre
où le sort nous admet,
Etant battu de coups de
foudre, est un sommet.
Le gouffre est entre nous
comme entre les deux
pôles.
Vous avez le manteau de
roi sur les épaules
Et dans la main le sceptre,
éblouissant jadis ;
Moi j'ai des cheveux blancs
au front, et je vous dis :
C'est bien. L'homme est
viril et fort qui se décide
A changer sa fin triste en un
fier suicide ;
Qui sait tout abdiquer,
hormis son vieil honneur ;
Qui cherche l'ombre ainsi
qu'Hamlet dans Elseneur,
Et qui, se sentant grand,
surtout comme fantôme,
Ne vend pas son drapeau
même au prix d'un
royaume.
Le lys ne peut cesser d'être
blanc. Il est bon
Certes, de demeurer Capet,
étant Bourbon ;
Vous avez raison d'être
honnête homme.
L'histoire
Est une région de chute et
de victoire
Où plus d'un vient ramper,
où plus d'un vient sombrer.
Mieux vaut en bien sortir,
prince, qu'y mal entrer.

The official Aden news report to 20th November says—The Shaikhs of Saada, a district about 100 miles south of the Asseeree country in Yemen, have tendered their submission to the Governor-General of that country. Steamers continue to arrive at Hodeida with Turkish troops to relieve corps serving in Yemen. H. M. S. Wolverine arrived at Aden on the 16th November from Trincomalee. The Turkish corvette Labuan is in port, and has been here for some time, being, it is said, unable to purchase coal from local agents from want of credit. The field force at Lahej continues without sickness of any kind. The mornings and evenings are quite cool. Several Turkish officials have arrived at Lahej from Saana, entrusted with a letter to the Resident from the Governor-General of Yemen, asking the assistance of the latter to re-establish peace between the Sooltan and his brother Abdoolla. The public health at Aden continues good and supplies are abundant.

The Sanitary Commissioner of the Punjab remarks that the health of the province continues to improve. The death in the districts of Hoshiarpore and Sealkote, which have been extremely unhealthy for some time, have largely decreased, and there is also a decrease in Lahore, though not to the same extent. The decline in the death-rate is very general over the province. Many of the large towns continue very sickly, though in them as well as in the rural districts there is a tendency to a decrease of mortality. Umritsur is an exception to the general rule. There the death-rate is excessive, and evinces a tendency to rise. Delhi unhealthy, but the number of deaths is declining. The small towns

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in the Dehli district are extraordinarily sickly. The total deaths registered under the head of small-pox were 72 as compared with 56 in the previous week; 14 was the highest number of small pox deaths in any one district: it occurred in Rawulpindee. There was no death registered under the head of cholera. There were 533 male and 520 female births registered.

A LUCKNOW paper says—"With the exception of a few cases of fever and cholera, the health of the city, we are happy to record, is good; but scarcity prevails, and day by day provisions, corn in particular, are becoming dearer. Charity should begin at home, but grain is being exported from the province, and the *bunniahs* are making their fortunes, whilst the poor of the city are very nigh verging on starvation. If the Government mean to remove the calamity, which at present exists in Bengal, it should not be the means of creating a calamity in another province. Free trade is all very well, but Cobden's great idea was not carried out in the King's time, and grain, which was then selling at 120 lbs. per rupee, is at this day hardly procurable at 18. We consider it to be our duty to call the attention of the local Government to the subject in the hope that it will be remedied before it is too late. Certainly, Oudh is a grain market, but it must not be drained of its produce to the injury of its inhabitants."

THE ex King of Oudh, if it were possible for him to return to Lucknow, says the *Oudh Excelsior*, would hardly know the Kaiser-baugh under its present ornamentations, notwithstanding all the demolitions which have taken place. The glory of Rome may have gone, but the palace of the Indian Cæsar still exists. The talookdars meet daily in, what may be called, the Parliamentary Hall of Oudh. We believe that nothing will be wanting on their part to give Lord Northbrook a right regal reception. The resuscitation of the Coart of Arms of the old Kings of Oudh, as displayed in the series of arched gateways through the Kaiser-baugh, in all variety of colours in their oriental taste, show that every inclination exists on the part of not only the talookdars but the local authorities to convey to His Lordship some idea of what Lucknow once was. The Municipality likewise is not idle and is seeing that the several leading streets in the city are not neglected; upon the whole we hope that the reception of the Viceroy will be satisfactory to His Lordship.

THE *Madras Times* relates an occurrence, during Lord Horbart's recent visit to Trichinopoly, which, though in itself trifling, created a sensation at the moment and has since been a general subject of comment. On descending from the pavilion, in which His Excellency and Lady Hobart had been witnessing the entertainment provided for them by the native community at the Fort, just as his Lordship had reached the end of the passage leading into the street, a Mussulman muffled in a cloth rushed from the dense crowd of natives collected and stood before him, and at the same time, with a low salaam presented two limes and a paper evidently a petition. The suddenness of the man's action seemed to startle his Lordship, for a bye-stander is said to have declared that he saw Lord Hobart actually shrink back simultaneously with the dashing forward of the mysterious stranger, although his Lordship afterwards very graciously received from him the proffered limes and paper. Doubtless the melancholy fate of the late Viceroy and Chief Justice Norman were brought vividly to His Excellency's recollection, for the moment, and might well cause some sign of emotion.

WE learn from England that Major Crossman has patented a detachable horse-shoe, without the use of nails. This shoe first suggested itself to the patentee for use on thoroughbred horse during their training, for the purpose of removing the necessity of shoeing the animal before the foot has attained full growth—a practice which generally results in contraction of the heel and frog. It is firmly attachable to the foot, without nailing or any other fixed interference with the natural movements or healthy development of that important organ, the most frequent seat of lameness in horses shod in the ordinary manner. It is put on and taken off with the same facility as the easiest fitting boots or shoes used by human beings, and entirely prevents corns and overreaching. The detachable horse-shoe is pre-eminently adapted for India, where the difficulty of obtaining a shoeing smith on long marches is great, and when found, his incompetency is often such, that it is a marvel if the animal escapes being lamed. Remounts from the stud, having to travel long distances, and this often on ill-made roads, the comfort and benefit to the animals, in having the shoes removed after each day's march, cannot but be self evident. It has had severe trials, viz.—on horses in their gallops; on hunters over fences and heavy ground; on harness horses taken indiscriminately from cabs; and it has been found, after each trial, that there was not the slightest movement or displacement of the shoe, provided it fitted. The shoe ought to be removed after work, to give ease to the foot; though its remaining on in no way injures the shoe. That part of the shoe which comes in contact with the ground is screwed to a steel plate, upon which the horse's foot rests; so, when the part is worn out, a new one, at a trifling expense, can be put on, by simply unscrewing the old worn out part, and adjusting the new one.

THE accounts of the Punjab Government show that the year 1871-72 opened with a cash balance of Rs. 18,55,478, made up of a special grant of Rs. 2,35 210 from Imperial Revenues to the Provincial Fund, and of Rs. 16,20,265, the aggregate balances of pre-existing funds. By the close of 1872-73 the balance had increased to Rs 35,88,809. If the figures of Municipal, Cantonment, and Police Funds be left out of consideration, and regard be had only to those funds more immediately under the control of the local Government, viz., the Provincial and General Local Funds, the cash balances in the two years under consideration will be found to have increased from 14¼ lakhs to 28¼ lakhs. The existence of so large a balance a Government resolution on the subject tells us, is not owing to any want of objects on which to spend the local income, but to two causes of a temporary character, both of which have been, or are being, removed, viz., the insufficiency of the Public Works staff, owing to a large number of officers being withdrawn by the Government of India for exclusive employment on military works, and the imperfect organization of the new District Committees. As regards the former, the engineering staff is being strengthened, and as regards the latter, rules have been issued defining clearly the constitution, powers and duties of the Committees; and it is anticipated that by the close of 1874-75 the balance will be reduced to about 5 lakhs. The total expenditure on education during 1872-73, exclusive of municipal expenditure, amounted to upwards of 9 lakhs of rupees, or more than half a lakh in excess of that of the previous year. The increase is wholly in the charges against the General Local Fund, arising from increased demands on account of vernacular education out of the proceeds of the new cess. There was an increase of expenditure on *Public Works*, the total being 33¾ lakhs in 1872 73, against 27 lakhs in 1871-72. Of the total increase, about two-thirds were from the Provincial and one-third from the General Local Fund. The Local Fund income in 1872 73 from taxes, rates, and cesses was in round numbers made up as follows:—

Local Rates Cess........................	Rs.	14,23,300
Road Cess...............................	„	2,27,000
Educational Cess.........................	„	2,18,300
District Dak Cess	„	53,800
Stage Carriage Fees	„	400
Total Rs		19,22,800

or nearly one lakh of rupees in excess of the income of the previous year,—the increase being entirely in the local rates collected under Act XX. of 1871. Even with this increase, the amount levied from agriculturists on account of the local rates and cesses falls at the rate of 3 annas per head only, and in return for these contributions they are provided with district roads, village schools, hospitals, dispensaries, and other works and institutions calculated to promote the public health, comfort, and convenience.

MILITARY ITEMS.

THE 44th Regiment left Shillong for the Dufla frontier on the 26th instant.

THE Poona Horse have marched from Seeroor and were expected to arrive yesterday at Looree. They will march direct to Chinchwud to the Camp of Exercise.

OFFICERS of the British Army in India, when applying for leave to England, are to make a declaration that they will sign their names in the arrival and departure book kept at the Brigade-Major's office in Bombay.

A DETACHMENT of the 8th Regt. M. N. I. consisting of 5 officers, 4 ladies, 82 children, 452 men, 298 women and 294 children, will leave Poona on Thursday morning by train, and arrive the same evening at Egutpoora.

A DETACHMENT of the 8th Regt. M. N. I., consisting of 2 officers, 2 ladies, 2 children, 162 men, 109 women, 108 children, 64 men, 40 women, and 37 children, will leave Poona to-morrow morning by train, and will arrive the same evening at Egutpoora.

THE following appointments on the Indian Staff will become vacant next year, owing to the expiration of the regular period of tenure of the present holders, viz., the Commander-in-Chief at Bombay, now held by the Hon. Sir A. A. Spencer K. C. B., August 27th; a Bombay division, vice Major-General Grant, C. B., December 30th; the Adjutant Generalship at the Head-Quarters, Colonel Thesiger, C. B., March 17th; four Brigade commands in Madras, Brigadier General W. G. Woods, C. S. I., August 26th; Brigadier General G. Selby, R.A., October 9th; Brigadier-General A. W. Macintyre, C. B., R. A., December 24th; and Brigadier General G. B. Shakespeare, R. A., on promotion.

AT a General Court Martial, assembled at Umballa, on the 24th October last, Lieutenant-Colonel J. E. Michell, R.H A., President, Private William Spiers, of the 72nd Highlanders, was arraigned on the following charge:—With insubordination, accompanied with personal violence, in having, at Umballa, on the 6th day of October last, when a prisoner in the orderly-room, before his Commanding Officer, Major W. H. J. Clarke, struck with his clenched fist Color Sergeant James Kelly, of the same regiment, using at the same time the following insubordinate language—"You are telling lies on me," or words to the same effect; the aforesaid Color Sergeant Kelly being then and there his superior officer, and being in the execution of his office. The Court found the prisoner guilty of the charge, and sentenced him to suffer penal servitude for the term of ten years, which sentence has been approved and confirmed by His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

ON the 20th instant the 8th Bengal Cavalry were tramping along the Roorkee road *en route* to the camp, as the head-quarters and greater part of the 8th ("King's")—600 in all—were marching on to the camp ground behind the cemetry, where they remained until the following morning, when they followed the native cavalry. On the 14th the Jat Horse and A-F (from Lucknow, *en route* to Meean Meer, ultimately) marched in. Both were expected to turn their steps Roorkeewards on the 25th instant, and I hear that the 15th Hussars' party will do the same. About the same time the 85th (between 300 and 400 only) began their march. On the 24th the A-C R. H. A. and B 8th R. A. marched out. It will apparently fall to the lot of Meerutites to witness the ingress and egress of most of the corps bound for Roorkee. The troops stationed here are comforting themselves with the idea that there will be no use for bell tents, as the campaign is expected to consist of a series of daily manœuvres within return distance of the standing camp.—*Meerut Correspondent of the Mofussilite.*

ADDITIONAL PASSENGERS BY THE HOMEWARD MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s s.s. CHINA, Captain C. G. Perrins, sailed yesterday for Aden and Suez with the English mail and the following additional passengers:—

For Southampton—Mr. Dorling.
For Brindisi—Mr. R. M. Edwards, Mr. Pout, and Captain A. F. P. Harcourt.
For Venice—Captain Blair, R. E., and child, Mr. R. Ellis Mr. Webber, and Colonel Hume.
For Suez—Mr. Ross, and Mr. W. H. Tyrrell.

TURF NEWS AND CLUB GOSSIP.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, 7TH NOVEMBER.

"DOES it always rain here, my lad?" asked an English tourist of a Glasgow laddie. "Na, sur, it whiles snaws," was the reply. I can only describe the weather of the past fortnight as "beastly." We have been existing in an atmosphere of rain and true November fog, a state of being generating green mould in the joints and utter depression of spirits; everything is flat, stale, and unprofitable. If so in the West End, then what must it be in the City, with money at 10 per cent., stocks down to zero or below it, panic roaming down Lombard Street and pervading the Stock Exchange, and coals at 42s.? Would that we could transport some of our superabundant rain to the parched plains of famished Bengal, for the inhabitants of which much commisseration is felt, and for whose aid our purse-strings—not mine, for I don't possess such a thing—will be relaxed.

Colonel Keith Fraser, of the 1st Life Guards, and several of his officers, up before the "beaks," for being drunk and disorderly at the Argyll, and for assaulting the police in the execution of their duty! So we read the other day in the police sheets, and as there was a remand, not a few of us very naturally flocked to Marlborough Street to hear Mr. Knox dispose of this very interesting case, which, as Colonel Fraser stated from the dock, was life and death to him. It turned out to have been a gross and unprovoked attack on the part of the police, for it was very clearly demonstrated that neither the popular Colonel nor any of his officers had been guilty of any one of the crimes laid to their charge, but, on the contrary, had been subjected to gross personal treatment and abuse. Colonel Fraser throughout behaved with perfect temper, and stopped, what might have been a general attack on the "bobbies," by his example and positive orders. Of course Mr. Knox regretted that these gentlemen should frequent such a place of resort as the Windmill Street Saloon, but many of us do worse and are not found out. Mr. Bob Bignell, in spite of his many protestations of regret and apologies, will find his occupation gone if gentlemen frequenting the Argyll are to be assaulted, dragged off to the lock-up, and subjected to a stand in the dock at the caprice of a few ruffianly policemen. The numbers of these guardians of the peace are in the hands of certain stalwart troopers of the Household Brigade and picked professors of the noble art, who, when least expected, will to a certainty give them a receipt in full in their own coin. But the Argyll and every other house of amusement of that class must go down before Messrs. Spiers and Bond's new "Criterion," which is to be opened on Monday, and is without exception the most spacious and ornate *palace* of that sort in existence.

After a successful raid amongst the dealers in obscene prints and photographs in Wych Street, the Society for the Suppression of Vice has turned its steps eastward and westward, but with less profit, for, in the cases of well known dealers in Cockspur Street and Chancery Lane, both defendants were discharged as not having offended in any way against the public morals. Mr. Serjeant Cox, in discharging the respectable West End tradesman whose good name has been so mercilessly hauled through the mire, expressed himself perfectly satisfied with his explanations and poured oil and balm on his wounded feelings by assuring him that he left the Court without a stain on his character. The question is—what is an indecent print or photograph? Is Ada Menckin in tights or Madame Wharton as Lady Godiva less indecent than some of the *chef d'œuvres* adorning the walls of our public galleries? Are we never to see the nude form divine excepting in oils or *pura naturalibus*? Sick as I am of seeing shop windows garnished with silly inartistic photographs of actresses and ballet girls of no beauty or no e whatever in the *decolletée* state the Lord Chamberlain permits them to act in, still I cannot see how the public taste is to be depraved by them. The Assistant Judge very sensibly remarked that among the photographs seized by this virtuous Society, none differed in character from those which might be seen in the albums of every drawing-room of the "upper ten thousand," and that he had seen much worse things among the *élité* of female fashion in the *soirées* of society. I think it was Talyrand who remarked of a beauty famed for her *decolletée* toilet, that he disliked that great expanse of back which extended from the neck down to that portion of the body where in the mermaid the woman ended and the fish began. In the same vein Mr. Cox remarked—"It is difficult to make decency or indecency a question of inches, or to determine how low a dress might be worn without falling into the clutches of the Society for the Suppresion of Vice." The *Telegraph* of to-day remarks of these tenth rates *cartes de visite*, "they belong to the lowest type of low art; still the sale of mere examples of vulgarity and bad taste should not be sufficient to put the vendor at the peril of the treadmill." So let us hope we shall have fewer of these trashy productions in future.

Next week we may look for despatches from Sir Garnet Wolseley, which will determine the conduct of the Ashantee campaign. After a fortnight's residence at Cape Coast he will have been able to come to some conclusion as to the prosecution of the war. Here everything is in readiness to despatch the 2nd Battalion of the 23rd R. W. Fusiliers and the Rifle Brigade, also the 1st or 7th batteries of the 17th Garrison Brigade, to man the 7-pounder mountain guns and the Rocket Brigade. The grey tweed clothing is at the Army Clothing Depot, Pimlico, ready packed in bales for shipment. Excellent accounts of this peculiar dress have been received from Cape Coast Castle, and it has been strongly recommended for service in India. The despatch of the Artillery has only lately been decided upon, as it would be useless to put rifled steel guns and Hale's rockets in the hands of untrained native levies to whom will be confided the bronze howitzers of which a battery must by this time have arrived. In a speech on Ashantee made last night at Liverpool, Mr. Jas. Irvine, F.R.G.S., for some years a resident on the Gold Coast, we have a golden account of the country. He remarked that

> The population of Coomassie, the capital, is variously estimated at from 15,000 to 200,000; the best authorities, however, placing it at 100,000, and in the same manner the entire population of the kingdom of Ashantee proper is calculated at 1,000,000, and with the various tributary kingdoms, at 3,00,000. "If we include the maritime population from Appolonia to the Volta, the entire number cannot be less than four or five millions. This, however, must only be regarded as an approximation to the true result." The country is rich in almost every tropical product, but it is famous, above all, for the quantity of its gold. To this region we owe the name for the coin of 21s., the guinea of the Georges. The gold is procured in the roughest way, by washing and digging. "The soil everywhere in Ashantee seems to be impregnated with it, and large quantities are procured from the sand even of the streets of Coomassie." Bowdich relates that on one of the days appointed by the King for the chiefs and people to make a public exhibition of their gold ornaments, he estimated the quantity on the person of one chief near him at about 30,000 dollars, and it is a common saying that if you pull up a taft of grass gold is found hanging at the roots. All this wealth would be thrown open to the world, while the Ashantees themselves would receive incalculable good, if the English Government would exercise the very least of the vast amount of power and influence they already possess there in one well-sustained effort to maintain order, and to develop the great resources that meantime are locked up by a barbarous, war-loving race. With Sir Garnet Wolseley—whose splendid conduct in the Red River expedition assures us of success—at the head of this, we have nothing to fear. We are also well off in having a man like Captain Glover in command of an independent contingent at Accra and on the Volta. Captain Glover has had more experience than any man living of the African, and of governing the Africans, and I anticipate very great things from his experience and his daring. Anything he does will be done well. Much has been made of the unhealthiness of the climate, and unquestionably herein lies our only difficulty. It is an unhealthy climate, perhaps the worst on the face of the globe, but yet it has been exaggerated. Given prudence, a good commissariat, and plenty of work to do, a victory over malaria is already won.

The loot at Coomassie, therefore, will be richer than that of Lucknow, and Ashantee may yet come to the rescue of the Old Woman of Threadneedle Street.

Yesterday Sir Albert D. Sassoon, who is described as "a distinguished Indian merchant and philanthropist," was presented with the freedom of the city in a box valued at 100 guineas, and was declared to be a "man of good name and fame, that he does not desire the freedom of this City whereby to defraud the Queen or the State of any of their rights, customs, or advantages, and that he will pay his scot and bear his tot." Sir Seymour FitzGerald was there to represent Bombay. Sir Albert is the first subject of the Indian Empire who has received the honorary freedom of the City, and of course was overwhelmed with the honour done him. Sir Sidney Waterlow has made his last speech as Lord Mayor, and on Monday dies an official death. London has seen few such princely and efficient chief magistrates, and leaves office popular with all.

The general opinion as to the Bazaine trial has veered round, and is now in favour of the accused Marshal. Several of the jury on the Tichborne trial are suffering from the effects of prolonged confinement in the almost pestilential air of the court. It is stated that if Luie's evidence be not rebutted, the Claimant must be acquitted. In the meantime one who took a leading part in the case has quitted this scene, for Sir Wm. Bovill was buried yesterday in Kensington Cemetery, much regretted.

A Liverpool autumn meeting, run off in a deluge of rain and over a course under water, has been remarkable for two facts, the last victory of Prince Charlie, the great miler of modern times, who carrying 10-6 cantered away through a sea of mud and water from the speedy Oxonian—doing the 5 furlongs in 1-5 and never being even extended—and now retires to the stud; and the fact that Kingcraft has at last won another race. In spite of very inclement weather, such as might be expected off the Horn, he meeting has been an unusually good one and the field exceptionally large. Admiral Rous's greatest horse of the century "Stirling" has won the Liverpool Cup, and "Louise Victoria," own sister to the winner of the Derby, 1874, has run second. "King Lud," the winner of the Cezarewitch, was a good third, and has therefore run up to his public form. The Flat Race season is now finished. I am very unwell, and you must excuse a short letter by this mail.

Oft have I, out pig-sticking and on the march away from the bot of *nalbunds*, dropped a shoe and followed my limping horse, coss after coss, with feelings best to be imagined. If I described them I might descend to bad language. Others, who love a horse, have been in similar plight. An old Indian officer has come to the rescue, and he who ventures after hog or on the line of march, without having "Crossman's patent horse shoe" at his saddle's D, will have but himself to blame for a long hot weary trudge after a limping quadruped. The shoe requires no nails, and is put on and taken off with the same facility as the easiest fitting boots you or any of my friends possess, and entirely prevents corns or overreaching. It has passed severe tests: on horses in their gallops; on hunters over fences and through deep holding ground; and on the "ard igh road," yet not the slightest movement or displacement takes place. If the foot be tender, it can, by merely releasing a strap, be removed after the day's work is over. This *detachable horse shoe* is pre-eminently adapted for India, and I have no hesitation in pronouncing it an invention, and one well worthy the attention of every horse owner reading your paper. I send you particulars of this shoe to show, and the price in Bombay will be Rs. 8 each, made of the best steel.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HYDERABAD (SIND), 26TH NOV.

THE detachment of H. M.'s 66th, which off and on has been stationed here for four years, left us this morning for Kurrachee and Poona, the band of the gallant 2nd Beeloochies playing the men down to the Giddoo Bunder, where all that *are left behind* in Hyderabad assembled to bid good-bye to the corps. The men of the detachment have always been very quiet and well-behaved, and the officers made many friends during their sojourn amongst us.

We are now expecting the Pompadours (why they should take the name of that queen of the *demi monde* I never could learn), and if all we hear is true Hydrabad will have an unusual access of beauty and fashion. Well, the more the merrier!

Just now the station is almost empty, as our birds of passage (the district folks) are picnicking all over the collectorates. The Giddoo Bunder of an evening is quite deserted, the "Tree" has to do all the whispering itself, and the Persian wheels on the banks of the 'Fulailee" no longer have an audience to listen to their monotonous music.

Letters from England bring the alarming news that poor Major Tyrwhitt, whilom of Thurr and Parkur, and also of Dilpasunt Bagh, Hydrabad, has ended his career, as a bachelor, and intends returning soon with his bride.

Many will be the changes in our collectorate within the next six months. Colonel Philipps leaves in March next for Europe, and Major Boulton, our First Assistant Collector, is likely also to bid a lasting farewell to Sind, while Judge Philpotts, to the sincere regret of all light-fantastic toes, will have to go back to that nice and warm little hole, Shikarpoor. Further, our policeman, who seems in a chronic state of "about to be transferred" is said to be packing his kit for the Panch Mahals, or heaven knows where. I see it advocated that Sind be transferred to the Punjab, and I can answer for a great many that the change would be hailed with delight by all pucka Sindians. Here we stick in an abominable corner of our mighty empire and without a chance of a change away from sand, dust, and heat; were Sind annexed to the Punjab a man might then hope for something better than vegetating between muggy Kurrachee, boiling Hyderabad, and roasting Shikarpoor.

The gallant Beeloochees under command of Major Nicholetts are going to have a Camp of Exercise all their own next month; they will make a long march of three weeks' duration in the Tanda Division to pick up recruits; this of course if H. E. the Commander-in-Chief does not once in a way keep his promise of inspecting Sind. I hope he won't, because I have half-a-dozen champagnes on it, and betting is very brisk indeed as to his coming or not. One poor soul with a grievance, and a wish that he would, has counted all the buttons on all his garments and confides to me that the result of it was—16 he will against 17 he won't." Luckless young man, he is in depair indeed, for he has unlimited faith in his buttons.

Sir William Merewether's camels have started for Khusmoor, and he himself will soon proceed by river to Sukkur Bukkur, there to await His Excellency of Bombay.

It is said that the Khan of Khelat has a cold in the nose, which our local politicians interpret as the forerunner of mighty events.

Caravans with fruit and other Cabul goods have passed through. The apples are dearer but not so good as in former years, but the dealers are just as dirty.

COCHIN, 26TH NOVEMBER.

SINCE my last communication to you times have been very uneventful. His Highness the Rajah has returned from Bhowanny; but there has been nothing sensational to afford pabulum to a newspaper correspondent till the arrival of Mr. Ballard, the British Resident at the capital of the Cochin State, after an absence of some twelve months, which has revived the discussion of some long-standing and important questions of State and some stately hospitalities to which we have for long been strangers.

Giving the precedence to political questions, I may mention that first and foremost Mr. Ballard's attention was drawn to the utter barrenness of Public Works operations in this State under the present Chief Engineer. He has taken the subject in hand with a vigour and energy that forebodes much good if a reconstruction of the P. W. Department could be possibly attained. The public, however, are dubious whether the present trammels imposed upon the Sirkar by occult influences and interests can be altogether cut away by a native Government that lacks the moral energy to hold its own against such insidious forces. Mr. Ballard, however, has offered some very admirable suggestions for public improvement, and it will not be his fault if the hitherto unadorned capital of native Cochin is not transformed from a filthy region to the very pink of mofussil towns. Roads are proposed to be opened out in every direction—the streets are are to be widened so as to admit of carriages passing each other, and to diminish the risk of pedestrians being run over. The Civil Engineer to the Sirkar is to submit annually a budget estimate of the works proposed to be undertaken in the course of the forthcoming year and of the funds required for their execution. This last item will rather surprise engineers of the Bombay Presidency, to whom the absence of a budget of this kind will be a novel spectacle. But in this latitude, we have to be thankful for the smallest mercies, and the suggestion of the Resident will not pass unappreciated.

These are not the only benefits that have accrued from Mr. Ballard's visit to Cochin. His political action in a wise and beneficial way has been taken in a great many instances that have not yet transpired. It is felt, however, in a few that I shall mention here. There were three convicts in the Trichore jail afflicted with that loathsome disease, leprosy. On an examination of each particular case it was found that one man, who was under sentence of life imprisonment, suffered nearly 25 years of his punishment; that another who was sentenced for eighteen years passed fifteen of them in penal servitude; and that the other convict, who had been sentenced for ten years had expiated his crime by nine years' servitude. Mr. Ballard considered that these cases were deserving of the clemency of His Highness the Rajah, and I am glad to say that at his suggestion His Highness has been pleased to exercise his prerogative of granting the prisoners a free pardon.

A great nuisance that has hitherto prevailed is the existence along the river face of the Cochin capital, Ernacollum, of a long row of fishing huts where the occupation of drying and curing fish is carried on during the greater part of the year. The highroad and principal thorough fare of the town, running through this locality, is entirely barred for purposes of recreation, and I need hardly dwell upon the inconveniences experienced by the better part of the community, who are forced to traverse this thronged highway, reeking with the effluvia arising from putrid or putrescent matter exposed to the sun's rays. This evil has been a standing one within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, and I think antique notions will be strangely disturbed by the proposition of Mr. Ballard that the Cochin Government should purchase out all these quarters and establish them elsewhere on land to be obtained from the proprietors on reasonable compensation.

The Cochin Sirkar has appointed a local committee, composed of the Dewan Peishcar, the First Judge of the Trichore Zillah, Mr. Macdonald, Chief Engineer, and Mr. Stevenson, Conservator of Forests, to collect specimens of the staple productions of this country for the Madras Agricultural Exhibition of 1874. The Sirkar was represented at the Calicut Exhibition of 1867, and many of the objects exhibited obtained prizes. I am certain that the specimens of woods for building and ornamental purposes to be sent from here will be highly prized and obtain substantial recognition.

The only other item of news worthy to obtain a place in your columns is the gift of a Government promissory note of Rs. 500 by Mr. A. C. Burnell, of the Madras Civil Service, who has been so greatly distinguished as a Sanskrit scholar and in other literary researches, to the Sirkar District School at Muttencherry for the especial benefit of the youths belonging to the colony of white Jews that forms a prominent feature in Cochin, in both its historical and geographical aspects.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—TAYLOR BROTHERS (the largest Manufacturers of Cocoa in Europe), having the exclusive supply of this unrivalled Cocoa, invite comparison with any other Cocoa for Purity—fine Aroma—Sanative, Nutritive and Sustaining Power—Easiness of Digestion—and especially, high delicious flavour. One trial will establish it as a favourite Beverage for breakfast, luncheon, and a Soothing Refreshment after a late evening. N.B. Caution—"MARAVILLA" is a registered Trade Mark.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and supersedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest element, of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." For further favourable opinions vide *Standard, Morning Post, British Medical Journal, &c., &c.*

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS, under the ablest homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine in an eminent degree the purity, fine aroma and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by TAYLOR BROTHERS, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Steam Mills, Brick Lane, London. Export Chicory Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BOMBAY.

WE would remind our readers that Mr. and Mrs. G. Case give their second entertainment at Grant Road Theatre this evening, when a new programme will be presented. There will only, we believe, be three more entertainments given after this evening, as Mr. and Mrs. Case must hurry off to keep their engagement in Australia, and for each entertainment there will be a new programme.

MR. JUSTICE GIBBS, we understand, will leave by next mail steamer on three months' leave to England.

EDUCATIONAL.—All the Educational establishments at Kaira were examined the week before last by the Educational authorities.

INQUEST.—On Saturday Dr. Hewlett held an inquest on the body of one Dhackoo Luxmon. The jury came to the conclusion that death was caused by the rupture of a blood vessel.

THE INCENDIARISM AT NERIAD.—A mofussil paper states that the culprit who has been arrested for burning three or four Government schools at Neriad has confessed his crime.

MOFUSSIL SMALL CAUSES COURTS.—The *Surya Prakash* learns from a reliable source that with the exception of the Courts at Surat and Ahmedabad all the Courts of Small Causes in the mofussil are to be abolished.

THEFT.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, Mr. Nana Morojee sentenced one Hassun Abba, a carpenter, to three months' rigorous imprisonment, for stealing from the person of a child a silver neck ornament.

DANGER OF LOADING CHILDREN WITH ORNAMENTS.—A Maratha named Mahadoo Succaram reported to the police on Saturday that certain ornaments were stolen from the person of his child whilst at a wedding procession.

FIRE AT KAIRA.—A serious fire broke out last week in the Matur talooka, of the Kaira collectorate, in which a large dhurumshalla and three houses adjoining it were destroyed. The origin of the fire is not known.

THE CHARGE OF BRIBERY AGAINST THE THANDAR OF DHUNDOOKA.—We learn from one of the Ahmedabad papers that the charge of bribery pending against the Thandar of Dhundooka had been dismissed for want of sufficient evidence.

THE CASE AGAINST THE SOOBHA OF NOWSAREE.—This case is still pending before Mr. Ollivant, full-power magistrate of Surat. A number of witnesses for the prosecution have been examined, and the case stands adjourned for the defence.

THE BOMBAY FEMALE NORMAL SCHOOL.—The Bombay Female Normal School, which was some time ago amalgamated with the Alexandra Native Girls' English Institution, is, says the *Bombay Sammachar*, to be abolished from 1st March 1874.

ASSAULT.—A man named Purbhoo Thackersee, a domestic servant, was yesterday charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with assaulting one Bapoo Gungajee. He was adjudged guilty and fined Rs. 20, of which Rs. 10 is to be given to the complainant.

THEFT IN A MOSQUE.—A Mahomedan named Hoosein Meera reported to the police the loss of a silver watch, alleged to have been stolen from the pocket of his coat, which he had placed on one side of the door in a Musjid at Bhendy Bazaar on Sunday, whilst he was engaged in prayer.

OLD OFFENDERS.—Yesterday at the Fort Police Court, two Hindoos, named Mosoo Moraree and Yela Moraree, old offenders, were convicted by Mr. Nana Morojee of stealing a fowl belonging to one Framjee Dhunjeebhoy. The first was sentenced to six months' rigorous imprisonment, and the latter, being of tender age, was sentenced to receive six stripes.

THE BARODA COMMISSION.—The *Jam-i-Jamshed* says H. H. Mulharao considers that the sole power for the appointment of a Commission in any independent Native State rests with the Secretary of State, and not with the Government of India. The Maharaja therefore does not recognize the legality of the present Commission.

THE MURDER OF A MARWAREE AT LEELAPORE.—It will be remembered that about a fortnight ago, a Marwaree money-lender, residing at Leelapore, near Bulsar, was murdered by some culprits for the sake of his ornaments. We learn from one of the Surat papers that the perpetrators of the crime have not yet been arrested. It is suspected that the man was murdered by some person or persons to whom he had advanced money. The District Police Superintendent of Surat is making strict inquiries into the matter.

WEDNESDAY (to-morrow), being the day appointed for general intercession, throughout the world, by the Anglican Communion, on behalf of Missions, there will be celebration of the Holy Eucharist at all the Churches at 7-30 A. M., and at the Cathedral there will also be evening service at 6 P.M., at which the amalgamated choirs will assist. It is hoped that all who are interested in the success of Missions will attend. The offertory will be divided between the Church Missionary Society and the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel.

THERE is some chance now of securing a water supply for Kurrachee. Colonel Merriman's scheme for supplying water from the Mulleer at the cost of fifteen lacs of rupees is one that has been approved of and sanctioned, a masonry aqueduct being substituted for iron pipes, as recommended by Mr. Price, the Superintendent of the Harbour Works. The Municipal Reserve Fund, amounting to about one lac and forty-three thousand rupees, together with any sums that may hereafter accrue to it, will be appropriated towards the carrying out of the work. Government will be asked to lend the Municipality the balance required, amounting to about thirteen lacs of rupees.—*Sindian.*

WE find that we were rather premature in our announcement of the contemplated removal of the office of the Deputy Controller of the Indus Valley State Railway to Kurrachee. There is nothing officially known on the subject at Mooltan. An application was made by the late Captain Wood for the removal of the office, but the application was negatived by Government. If the Controller's and Chief Engineer's offices are to be at either extreme end of the line, it would be more advisable to have them in Kurrachee than at Mooltan, for several reasons. The Chief Engineer's presence in Kurrachee would facilitate the landing of the stores from England, the construction of rolling-stock and machinery, which are being made at the Sind Railway workshops, &c. &c.—*Ibid.*

WE glean the following items of news from the *Sindian* of the 26th ultimo:—"The survey of the town and station has been determined on by the Municipal Commissioners, at a cost of Rs. 50,000, under the supervision of Colonel Francis, and is expected to occupy twelve months. The municipal duty on cotton will in future be one anna per maund in lieu of four annas per bale. Fever cases are very prevalent in the station at present, and the weather, although bracing enough in the mornings, is far from being healthy. The District Judge will leave by this morning's train for Kotree, whence he will proceed to Sehwan, for the purpose of holding sessions there. The Commissioner in Sind will leave by this morning's train for Kotree, whence he will proceed as far as Jacobabad. The Judicial Commissioner in Sind was at Kotree on the 24th. We believe he will proceed up this morning. It is in contemplation to effect a reduction in the Kurrachee police force from the 1st January next, and the Superintendent of Police has been requested by the Municipality to report to what extent reduction can be made."

THE Bombay correspondent of the *Pioneer* says—"It will be a pity if the complaints are confined to the case of the Behar, for a general acceleration of the Bombay mail service is the point to insist upon. There can be little doubt that we are very scurvily used 'here in India,' compared with other regions, and that we are four or five days further from home than there is any need for. This ought to interest many more Anglo-Indians than those who sit at Bombay with their toes in the tide, and watch the tardy tubs arrive. 'J. M. M.,' of the *Bombay Gazette* (whom we are very glad to welcome back to Bombay), believes that the P. and O. directors are too prudent not to yield to the pressure of a strongly-pronounced public opinion; and if the Anglo-Indian community would combine and agitate, some good might result. I suspect the Indian Governments would be well pleased to have some spontaneous expression of the popular mind to back their official remonstrances withal. The Bombay service should at least be thoroughly reorganised, and it is in the interest of all who are in postal communication with England, or who pass through this port on their way home, to agitate that the passage from Bombay to Suez should be made, as it easily might be, more cheaply and expeditiously. I confess I have no very sanguine expectation that the Post Office people in England, or the P. and O. Company, will in the least hurry themselves. The *quis separabis* are backed by their contract, to which they mean to stick if they can; they are influential in places where it is one of the scandals of politics that influences of any kind should affect the public welfare or convenience; they are 'always at it'—a great point, when we consider how fitful and intermittent the strongest Anglo-Indian agitation must be, and it is also such a very respectable organization—so beastly respectable, I was about to write—but without indulging in vulgar colloquialisms one cannot help acknowledging a certain irritating and provoking quality of Philistine, ultra-Britannic respectability that, as one may conclude from the great men around us, is a guarantee of continued success. CARDS are out for a fancy ball on the 28th proximo, which is to be very brilliant and pleasant. Chintzes, cretonnes, and muddias are recommended as materials, but nothing, save uniforms and ordinary costume, is forbidden. Are we not just a little too proper in this country for this kind of diversion? Or is there an undercurrent of animal spirits that finds a wholesome vent in this amusement?"—*Pioneer.*

SHIPPING ITEMS.

THE SCHOONER MAHI, 110 tons, Nacoda, will sail to-day for Cochin and Colombo with a general cargo.

THE SHIP WIMBLEDON, 1496 tons, Captain W. Christie, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (October 11th) with a cargo of timber. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Wallace and Co.

THE s.s. OOBUN, 162 tons, Nacoda, arrived in harbour on the 29th ultimo from Coast and Cutch with one bundle of specie, and the following passengers:—Mr. W. Phillip, and one hundred and forty-eight deck passengers.

THE s.s. STRATHCLYDE, 1254 tons, Captain C. W. Pears, sailed yesterday for Liverpool, via the Canal, with the following passengers:—Dr. and Mrs. Beake and three children, Miss Bruce, Mr. and Mrs. Clarkson, Mrs. Lord, and Mr. Sharp.

THE SHIP SHAHPORE, 1,495 tons, Captain W. G. Lehon, will sail to-day for Liverpool with a cargo of 2,683 bales cotton, 52 bales wool, 19,28½ cwt. linseed, 4,340 cwt. galls, 171½ cwts. munjeet, 197 cwts. wool waste, and 1,590 cwts. coir yarn.

THE B. I. S. N. CO.'S s.s. CASHMERE, 676 tons, Captain A. Greig, sailed yesterday for Kurrachee, via Cutch Mandvee, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Mr. P. J. Moore, infant and two children, Mr. Tuck and infant, and ten deck passengers.

THE B. I. S. N. CO'S s.s. PUNJAUB, 685 tons, Captain J. R. Gavin, arrived in harbour yesterday from the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo, 68 horses, and the following passengers:—Mr. Webber, Mr. Shaik Essau, Mr. Grant, Mr. Parkes, and seventy-five deck passengers.

THE s.s. TEVIOT, 1261 tons, Captain W. C. Nisbett, arrived in harbour on the 29th ultimo, from London, via the Suez Canal, with the following cargo:—1,177 packages cottons, 175 boxes tin plates, 7,919 bars iron, 4,637 bundles iron, 133 cases brandy, 216 packages wine, 523 cases glass, 175 packages yellow metal sheets, 445 boxes candles, 1451 kegs nails, 470 packages oilmanstores, 58 kegs shots, 20 barrels sulphur, 50 cases stationery, 274 bales papers, 20 kegs whitings, 1,465, packages beer, 14 cases cheese, 21 cases clocks, 215 bales twist, 70 cases window glasses, 10 cases claret, 170 cases provisions, 122 cases currants, 10 boxes salammoniac, 75 boxes gin, 197 boxes wine and spirits, 9 bottles quicksilver, 100 casks cement, 423 bundles hoop iron, and many packages of merchandise. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. W. Nicol and Co.

THE A. H. LLOYD'S CO.'S s.s. DIDO, 775 tons, Captain F. Bellovich, arrived in harbour on the 30th ult. from Trieste (November 1st), via the Suez Canal, with Mr. M. Khimjee and one deck, as passengers, and the following cargo:—From Trieste—6 cases chemical drugs and products, 137 cases wine, 1 case pianoforte, 7 cases silkware, 6 cases iron thread, 1 case metal thread, 25 cases cotton goods, 30 cases beer, 3 cases house furniture, 215 bales papers, 1 case soap, 8 cases hardware, 2 cases pencil, 5 case iron goods, 5 cases cloth, 14 cases colours, 7 case hardware, 10 cases woolware, 1 case metal, 1 case sundries, 2 cases rum oil, 31 cases red yarn, 1 case glass beads, and 1 case mineral water. From Constantinople—1 case glassware, and 1 case boots. From Aden—27 packages aloes, 82 packages almond, 10 bags gum, 1 bag peas, 197 packages incense, 9 bags heerabole, 72 packages merchandise, 16 cases ironwork, 27 bags coffee, and 4 packages wax.

STATE OF THE TIDE AT BOMBAY.

HIGH WATER.		DECEMBER.	LOW WATER.	
Time.	Height.		Time.	Height.
H. M.	FT. IN.		H. M.	FT. IN.
9 24 m 10 30 a	4 10 6 8	Tuesday......... 2	3 38 m 3 49 a	3 5 7 9
10 6 m 11 16 a	4 10 7 0	Wednesday ... 3	4 26 m 4 32 a	3 7 8 3
10 49 m 11 58 a	4 9 7 2	Thursday 4	5 11 m 5 13 a	3 4 8 6
11 30 m	4 5	Friday 5	5 55 m 5 52 a	3 3 8 3
0 39 m 0 11 a	7 0 4 0	Saturday 6	6 38 m 6 32 a	3 0 7 7
1 18 m 0 53 a	6 6 3 5	Sunday 7	7 19 m 7 10 a	2 10 6 7
1 57 m 1 33 a	5 10 2 9	Monday......... 8	8 3 m 7 53 a	2 6 5 6

Moon—Full, 4th, 9h. 10m. A.M.

THE MURDER OF A PARSEE WOMAN.

AN adjourned inquest was held yesterday at the office of Dr. Hewlett, Coroner, concerning the death of a Parsee woman named Dhunbaee, who was murdered on Saturday night by two Parsees in her father's house, in Cowasjee Patel Street, Fort.

Tayee, woman, said—I am a Mussulmanee and a dealer in firewood. I have been in the keeping of the man, now present, named Cowasjee Bejonjee, for the last six years, and I lived in a room on the ground-floor of a chawl in Hamalwady, Dhobie Talao. Cowasjee Bejonjee lived with me. He is a cook by profession, and he is also a carpenter. He is the father of my son, a boy of about eighteen months old. I recognize the first prisoner. I know him by the name of "Nusloo." I do not know his father's name. He has been in the habit of visiting Cowasjee every two or three days for the last two months. He came to see Cowasjee at 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the day before yesterday (Saturday), the 29th November. "Nusloo" (prisoner) then said to Cowasjee—"Let us go to the cook in the Fort." I asked them on what business they are going. Both Nusloo and Cowasjee replied—"We are going to rob him." They did not mention the name of the cook, nor did they say what they were going to steal. Nusloo was dressed in a dirty *sudra* (shirt) and pyjamas, and had on a skull-cap, not a *pugree*; and Cowasjee was dressed in the same way. They took nothing with them in their hands that I saw. There was no one present there when this conversation went on. The door of my room was open whilst they were talking. Nusloo stopped in my room taking for about half on hour or one hour. Nusloo and Cowasjee left together. The lamps were not lighted when Nusloo came, but they were lighted when these two left together, and had been so for about one hour and a half. They returned together at 7 o'clock to my house. Nusloo had in his hand a bundle tied up in a white cloth, like the one produced by Mr. Bailey. Cowasjee had nothing in his hand. They came into my room and shut the door, and Nusloo opened the bundle. When they came in they made me sit outside, and they shut the door whilst I was outside. I sat there for about an hour. They then both called me into the room. I saw a piece of red silk with silver lace on the border and a piece of blue silk with silver embroidery on it. I saw these two pieces, they were on the top of the bundle. I did not see at that time any silver or gold ornaments, but whilst I was sitting outside I had heard the noise as if some ornaments, such as bangles or chains, were being handled. When I went into the room I saw Cowasjee take some silver anklets like these Mr. Bailey now produces from Nusloo. Cowasjee went out and returned shortly afterwards with a Parsee, the man now present, who says his name is Dorabjee Ranjee. Nusloo remained with me. He sat on a box. He did not say a word to me. When Cowasjee returned with Dorabjee he showed him these anklets. Nusloo and Cowasjee said to Dorabjee—"Take these ornaments and pay us the money," but Dorabjee refused to give any money then. Dorabjee took the anklets and went away. Nusloo remained two or four hours after Dorabjee went away. Nusloo told Cowasjee to go in the morning and fetch the money from Dorabjee. Nusloo and Cowasjee conversed together in Gujerathi, which I do not understand. When Cowasjee and Nusloo returned I noticed stains, which seemed to be of a red colour, over Nusloo's *sudra* and pyjama. There were no such stains on Nusloo's *sudra* and pyjama when he left the house in the evening with Cowasjee. These stains appear to me to be blood-stains, but I did not ask where he had got them. After sitting and talking for about two or four hours, I think at about 8 o'clock, Nusloo left and Cowasjee went by appointment to assist in cooking a dinner at a Parsee's in Chundunwady. He returned home at about 11 o'clock with food, which I and he partook. Cowasjee tied these clothes up in a bundle and put it on his bed. I waited until he was asleep and then got up and opened the bundle and looked at the clothes. This piece of white long-cloth was at the bottom of the bundle. The pieces of red and blue silk were on the top. I then laid down and went to sleep. I was awakened by the sepoys coming. Mr. Bailey and Jemadar Sorabjee came with sepoys. They brought Nusloo with them and searched the room and found one bundle, containing these silk sarees, under the pillow of Cowasjee's bed.

Cross-examined by Cowasjee Bejonjee—Did not Nusloo come to the house at 5 o'clock in the afternoon whilst I was at the Agiary and leave a bundle of clothes for me?—Yes, he brought a bundle which he said contained his own wearing clothes, which he kept with me and then went and called you.

To the Court—When he came back with Cowasjee he took away this bundle, which he said contained wearing apparel.

Dr. Sidney Smith said—I am Surgeon to the Coroner and live at Mazagon. Yesterday morning I viewed the body of the deceased woman, Dhunbaee, with the jury. I afterwards made a *post mortem* examination of the body at the Morgue, Camateepoora. I found two bruises on the right temple, a third below the right cheek, a fourth on the chin, and a fifth on the right elbow. There was a wound on the left temple by which the temporal artery had been injured, and the skull exposed and fractured. This wound was about an inch long. There were two other wounds of the same length on the scalp, one on the top of the head, and the other behind the other. The left side of the heart contained a little blood, the right cavities were empty. The lungs were not congested, and there was no water in the air passages. The stomach contained thickish food, no water. The spleen was very pale, and the organs generally a blanched appearance. The fracture of the skull was not depressed, and there was no effusion of blood pressing on the brain, which appeared but slightly congested. There was no froth in the mouth [illegible]s or any excoriations of the fingers. Fr[illegible] evidence I have heard and the *post mortem* appearances, I am of opinion that the cause of death was syncope from loss of blood, the result of the injuries to the head above described. The wounds must have been bleeding freely, and are such as might have been inflicted with the crowbar, now produced. Several blows might have been struck to have produced these wounds, and I am of opinion that the deceased must have been insensible, if not dead, when thrown into the well.

Prisoners declined to cross-examine the witness.

Mr. Hugh Gough said—I am a constable in the Bombay Police, in charge of the northern portion of the Fort, and live in the Police Office in Hornby Row. Yesterday morning, at about 2 A. M., I was informed that a woman had fallen into a well in Cowasjee Patell Street. I got up and went to the place and went to the well viewed by the jury. I saw the body of a woman being held up by a Parsee who was down the well. We sent down two ropes and a lamp. The body was brought up to the top, when I noticed a severe cut over the left temple and other wounds over the head. I thought there had been foul play used towards the deceased. I sent for my superintendent, Mr. Bailey, and then went to the bedroom of the deceased, which I searched. I found the bed next to the window on the east side of the room. On this bed there was a white cotton sheet, stained with blood, also a piece of date matting and a pillow, both of which were besmeared with blood. I also I saw two pools of blood on the floor, one was close to the bed, and the other about two yards distant from a wooden chest which was placed on the side of the wall and between the two doors leading into the room. One dooor opens into the room from the passage leading from the front part of the house to the back part, and the other door opens into the front room. The window by which the bed was placed looks into the cook-room, which separates the bed-room from the back-yard. Near the larger pool of blood I found pieces of a broken glass bangle of a light blue colour, and similar to those which were on the deceased's right arm. The deceased's father, an old Parsee, was crying in this bed-room and he was sitting near the box I have spoken of. He told me that it had been broken open and that upwards of Rs. 500 in bank-notes and some ornaments and clothes had been stolen. I examined the box, which was a large wooden chest, and found the iron staple through which the padlock passed had been newly broken; the ends of the fractured parts remaining in the wood were bright. On the floor near the box I found the part of the iron staple which had been broken off. I now produce it. It fits exactly to the part remaining in the box. I examined the room, and on lifting up one end of the box I found the padlock I now produce; it is locked now, and was there. There was a mark on the lower part of the key-hole of the padlock and the lower part of the brass rim surrounding the key-hole had been wrenched off by some sharp instrument in trying to force the lock. I also found underneath the box this crowbar, I now produce. It is sharpened at one end, and on the flat part of the wedge there are streaks of brass, such as might be caused if the crowbar had been used with violence to force open such a padlock as the one now produced. The old man, the deceased's father, recognized the padlock as the one with which the box was secured when he left the house in the morning, and he recognised the crowbar as his property. I found stains of blood along the passage on the floor leading from the bed-room to the court-yard, and about six inches from the top of the well and on the inside of which I found smears of blood. From enquiry I found that one Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy, the son of one of the tenants, was the last person who had seen the deceased alive, and he told me that at six o'clock on the previous evening he had seen the deceased standing near her bedroom door in company with the first prisoner Nusserwanjee Byramjee. I made enquiries about him and told Mr. Bailey when he arrived what I had heard. I produce the blood-stained sheet, matting, and pillow I have spoken of.

Mr. Henry Bailey said—I am a superintendent of Police in charge of the A division and reside at the Fort Police Offices in Hornby Row. Between 2 and 3 o'clock yesterday morning I was informed that a Parsee woman had been found drowned in the well of a house in Cowasjee Patell Street, Fort. I immediately went to the spot and there I saw in the passage of the house the body of the deceased woman Dhunbaee. I noticed that she was lying in a spot of blood which was dribbling from a wound over the left eye. I then went to the deceased's bed-room and noticed a quantity of blood on the floor, a white sheet on the bed with a large patch of blood on it; and from the room I went to the back part of the house, and on my way I noticed some spots of blood in the passage leading from the room to the back part of the house. In the back yard there is a well, and on the inner part, about 6 or 7 inches from the top of the wall, I noticed some smears of blood. I then went and looked at the body again. I enquired from Mr. Constable Gough whether the instrument with which the wounds were supposed to have been inflicted had been found. On searching the deceased's bed-room under a large chest from which the lock had been forced off Mr. Gough found the crowbar, now produced, and the padlock. I then enquired who was the last person who had seen the deceased, and was informed by Mr. Gough that the deceased had been seen by Hormusjee Dhunjeebhoy, a son of the one of the tenants living in the house, speaking on the previous evening at about 6 P.M. to one Nusserwanjee Byramjee. From enquiries I made I learnt that Nusserwanjee Byramjee was said to be living somewhere in Dhobie Talao. I went to Dhobie Talao in company with Sorabjee Byramjee, my police jemadar, and after some enquiry went to a house in Marine Cross Lane, where I found prisoner No. 1, Nusserwanjee Byramjee. He was sleeping in a room used as a school-room, in company with a lame beggar man. Some Parsees accompanied us, and there pointed out No. 1 as Nusserwanjee Byramjee. He had got up to let us into the room. He had on a clean sudra, which I now produce. At that time it was damp and had evidently been only just washed. I pointed at those stains upon it to him and asked him how he accounted for them. He made no reply, but after some conversation he had with the jemadar and myself he accompanied us to the house of prisoner No. 2, Cowasjee Bejonjee. I left a sentry in charge of Nusserwanjee Byramjee's room. We went to the house of prisoner No. 2 in Humalwady and woke up prisoner No. 2, who was asleep. He was sitting on his bed on the ground. When he got up, we turned over the bed clothes and found under them a bundle containing the blue and red silk sarries, produced before the Court, and identified by the father of the deceased as well as this piece of longcloth. From information received from Cowasjee we sent for one Dorabjee Ranjee, who brought the four silver anklets which he states had been given to him by Cowasjee Bejonjee. I then took these persons to the house of Nusserwanjee Byramjee, and from a little hole the jemadar took out the gold chain, now produced, which has been identified by the father of the deceased, and from a crevice in the ceiling he took out this roll of bank-notes. We then went back to the house of Cowasjee and there found the accompanying *sudra* and trowsers quite damp and stained. After I had first gone into Nusserwanjee's room I charged him with having murdered the deceased woman. In consequence of what he said I went to Cowasjee's house. Enquiries have been made as to whether any cry or shriek was heard on Saturday night proceeding from the deceased's house, but no one heard a noise of any kind. Prisoner Nusserwanjee pointed out the places where the gold chain and the notes were hid.

Four witnesses were examined by the desire of the prisoner No. 2. Their evidence appeared to be not of much consequence. Dr. Hewlett then summed up the whole evidence briefly before the jurors, and after a short consultation they returned the following verdict unanimously:—"That death was caused by blows on her head with a iron crowbar inflicted on her by Nusserwanjee Byramjee and Cowasjee Bejonjee, under such circumstances that the act of Nusserwanjee Byramjee and Cowasjee Bejonjee was culpable homicide amounting to murder."

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THE ST. ANDREW'S MEDAL.

The undersigned has much pleasure in announcing that the St. Andrew's Medal was won this year by R. Murray, the Hon. Secretary and Treasurer of the Club. A handicap, the winner of which was promised a cup of chaste golphic design, attracted a larger number of players to the Maidan on the mornings of the 28th and 29th ultimo than ever before assembled as a medal day in Bombay. The course was four times round the links, or 32 holes. The players were handicapped as nearly as possible on their merits, and it was agreed beforehand that the winner of the medal should have his allowance of strokes taken away in reckoning up his score for the handicap.

The result of the play did not answer the expectation of the majority. The winner played better than his average, and all the rest considerably below theirs. Fortune and her attendant imps, whoever they may be (some relations of Bacchus probably) were especially spiteful to those who started with 32 and 40 strokes in their favour. Jones by coming in second for the medal, won a set of clubs and was also the fortunate winner of the handicap cup.

At a general meeting of the Club, held later in the day, specially convened without notice, were present R. Murray in the chair, who after congratulating the winner in a neat speech gracefully presented himself with the St. Anerew's medal and drank off a toast and water (sic) to the pious memory of St. Andrew :—

R. Murray, Esq.	151	Winner of St. Andrew's Medal.
H. W. Jones, Esq.	154	,, Cup and a set of clubs.
C. A. W. Cameron, Esq	155	,, A dozen golf balls.
Dr. D. Macdonald, Esq	157	
W. F. Melvin, Esq.	168	
R. Scott Elliot, Esq	170	
D. Finlayson, Esq	171	
G. W. Moultrie, Esq	172	
W. J. Ker, Esq	178	
J. Hay, Esq		Winner of the Wooden Spoon.

WHITE HEATHER.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST BY A CASHIER.

The other day, Mr. William Gordon, Manager of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Limited, appeared before the Senior Magistrate and laid the following information :—"I know one Babool Ambernath, who resides at Kalbadevi road, opposite Moroba Poputjee's cart. He has been for many years past in the employ of the said company as cashier, and as such cashier his duty was to collect, receive, and account for to the company all monies from time to time becoming due to them. I am informed that on the 28th and 29th May last, the said Babool Ambernath received on account of the said company, in addition to the sum of Rs. 4,018-0-5, appearing in his books to have been received on the latter day, a further sum of Rs. 3,234, for which he has not in any way accounted to the company ; and I charge the said Babool with criminal breach of trust under section 408 of the Indian Penal Code, and pray that a warrant may be issued for his apprehension, and that he may be further dealt with according to law."

A warrant was granted accordingly, and on the case being called for hearing on Saturday, Dr. Sidney Smith appeared before the magistrate and stated upon oath that the prisoner had been under his treatment for more than a month. He has been suffering from remittent fever associated with occasional delirium, and that in his opinion it might endanger his life were he to leave his bed.

On the foregoing grounds the Magistrate postponed the hearing of the case till the 16th instant ; and admitted the prisoner to bail in his own recognizance in the sum of Rs. 10,000, and two sureties of Rs. 5,000 each.

HIGH COURT.—2nd December.

(Before the Hon. Sir Charles Sargent, Knight.)

LONG CAUSES.

194-72—Khunderao—Bapoojee Morojee v Nusserwanjee Ardaseer Wadia—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
675-72—Prescot and Winter—Cursetjee Nusserwanjee Cama and others v Bapoojee Morojee—Khunderao
635-72—G. J. Mody—Narayen Crushna Laud and others v Jetha Raya and others—Khunderao.
295-72—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey—Nowrojee Shapoorjee O. v Roychund Deepchund—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
656-72—Prescot and Winter—The Colaba Company, Ld., v The Colaba Press Company, Ld.—Craigie, Lynch and Owen.
547-72—Chalk and Turner—Dowjee Ramjee v Thucker Morarjee—Tyabjee and Sayani.
676-72—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass—Sricum Vundravun v Rahimtoolla Cadurbhoy—Jefferson and Payne.
533-72—Pestonjee Dinshaw—Shungaree v Hunsea Poma—Jefferson and Payne.
752-72—Sewbox Dhunsookdass v Ruttonchund Oomedmull—Khunderao Morojee.
19 73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Jayshunker Jugeshwer v Dewshunker Ramchunder—Rimington, Hore, and Langley.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley.)

LONG CAUSES.

261-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Goculdas Madhowjee v Abdoolla Radabhoy—J C Cama.
810-71—Jefferson and Payne—Luxumibaee widow v Premjee Issur and others—Junardhun.
606-72—Ardaseer Framjee—Rustomjee Sorabjee v Nusserwanjee Maneckjee and others—Dallas and Lynch.
698-72—Hearn Cleveland and Peile—Mankuwarbai widow v Pestonjee Dinsha and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and Dallas and Lynch.
699-72—Hearn Cleveland and Peile—Mankuwarbai widow v Pestonjee Dinsha and others—Shapoorjee and Thacurdass and Tyabjee and Sayani.

[Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Marriott.]

SHORT CAUSES.

749-69—Monisty and Fletcher—Aga Hajee Mahomed, &c., v Vassonjee Ranchordas—No appearance.
261-72—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Esmael Sulleman and another v Looftully Noordin and others—No appearance.
265-73—In person—Abdool Hoosein Habiboola v Cursondas Assaram—No appearance.
738-73—Jefferson and Payne—TullockchundHoocumchund v Lala Jaidayal—No appearance.
741-73—Tyabjee and Sayani—Magunbhoy Hemchund v Shancurlall Pranlall and another—No appearance.
744-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Hajee S Hay Mahomed, &c. v Purshotum Eduljee—No appearance.
756-73—Rimington, Hore and Langley—Sir Charles Forbes and others v Mariambai, widow, and others—No appearance.
755-73—Shapoorjee and Thacurdas—Pallonjee Pestonjee Jee v Cawasjee Manockjee M—No appearance.
635-73—Jefferson and Payne—Maja Jupa v Purshotum Damodhur and others—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.

48-73—Leathes, Crawford and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—Chalk and Turner.—Part heard.
186-73—Leathes Crawford and Boevey—Hormusjee Pestonjee Framjee v Ferdinand Fisher—In person.—Part heard.
783-71—Jefferson and Payne—Waljeebhoy Khaigar and others v Peerbhoy Essabjee and another—M H Khan.
773-71—Hope—Succaram Hoolajee v Shaik Ally Vullud &c.—G J Mody.
651-72—Chalk and Turner—Abbajee Babbonjee and another v Hunnabai—Macfarlane and Skipsey.
717-72—Dallas and Lynch—Mahomed Yoosoof Naden v Ally Abdoolla—Jefferson and Payne.
522 72—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Laljee Jewram v Haji Sooliman H and others—Tyabjee and Sayani.

ECCLESIASTICAL SIDE.

In the matter of the alleged last will and testament a Chabildas Hucum, deceased—Hurjeevun Petamber—M H Khan v Rukhmanibai, widow—Remington, Hore and Langley—Part heard.

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Pinhey.)

SHORT CAUSES.

624-73—Shapurjee and Thacurdas—Ruttonsey Laljee v Khemjee Soonderjee and others.
677-73—Jefferson and Payne—Cassum Mitha v Ali Mahomed bin Ahmed and others—No appearance.
694-73—Dallas and Lynch—The L. B. and M. Bank, Limited v Hajee Ally Mahomed—No appearance.
737-73—Shapurjee and Thacurdass—Rustomjee Ardaser v Dhunjeebhoy Pallonjee—Rimington, Hore and Langley.
739-73—In Person—Merwanjee Uslajee v Madhowrao Crustnarao—No appearance.
742-73—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Kessowjee Toolseedas and another v A. C. Brice, Junior—No appearance.
746-73—Chalk and Turner—Jaithanund Chailaram v Mirzabai, widow and another—No appearance.
253-73—Hearn, Cleveland and Peile—Thucker Nensey H. and another v Thucker Soonderdass D.—No appearance.

LONG CAUSES.*

437-70—Tyabjee and Sayani—Cumroodeen Hyderally and Co v Hassumbhoy Thavur and Co—F Cawasjee.
384-71—Hearn Cleveland and Peile—Trimbuck Ramchunder v Dulcharam Daveechund—Dallas and Lynch.
380-71—Hearn Cleveland and Piele—Trimbuck Ramchunder v Dulcharam Daveechund—Dallas and Lynch.
381-71—Hearn Cleveland and Peile—Trimbuck Ramchunder v Sha Jaithabhoy Luckmichund—Dallas and Lynch.
71-72—Shapurjee and Thacurdass—Goculbhoy Fatechund v Ambaram Kewulram—Tyabjee and Sayani and M M Munshi.
643-70—Manesty and Fletcher—Pestonjee Jamsetjee and others v Heerabai widow—Macfarlane and Skepsey.

INDIAN ITEMS.

The Princess of Tanjore.— We hear that it was the intention of Rajah Sukeram Sahib to give their Excellencies Lord and Lady Hobart a grand ball and supper, but that the short visit of the Governor to Tanjore did not admit of such an arrangement being carried out. The omission of the Princess of Tanjore to call upon Lady Hobart in the first instance, we are informed, was attributable to Her Highness's ignorance of English etiquette, and not to any wilful or premeditated disrespect.—*Madras Mail.*

Burglary.—A daring burglary was committed last Sunday night in the house of one Mr. J. A. Gregory, a Government pensioner, residing at Ballygunge. Two *moleea*, servants of the above gentleman, stole into his bed-room, and managed to carry away a wooden box, containing money, in currency notes and cash, to the amount of Rs. 1,100. On information being sent to the police, Inspector Oomesh Chunder Doss, of the Ballygunge Thannah, succeeded in tracing the delinquents some twenty-four miles out of Calcutta, and also in recovering from them all the money, which was found tied round their waists. The thieves were tried yesterday at the Sealdah Court before Cowar Harendra Krishna, Roy Bahadoor, and three Honorary Magistrates, and were, on conviction, sentenced to two years' rigorous imprisonment each.—*Indian Daily News*, Dec. 29.

SOME PARLIAMENTARY ERRORS ON INDIAN FINANCE.

Indian administrators must sometimes read parliamentary Indian debates with a feeling verging on despair. The ambition of both sides in such discussions seems to be to make out a case ; while the object of Indian governors is to accurately state the facts. But between the House of Commons and the truth about any Indian subject a great gulf seems to be fixed. If there is any topic touching which the realities should be by this time before Parliament, it is Indian Finance. Yet on this point Mr. Grant Duff and Mr. Fawcett utter and receive the most glaring misstatements with equal complacency. It may perhaps be urged that it is a rule of the game in Indian debates that you should not too narrowly inquire into your opponent's figures. Such a rule has its advantages. But considering the extent of English interests in India, and the amount of English capital invested in Indian railways and funds, there is a certain possibility of gain in occasionally arriving at the truth. With regard to the one Indian subject which has of late years been studied with any attempt at completeness, the most extraordinary delusions prevail. A chronic Parliamentary Committee has been sitting to take evidence on the Indian finances, and an Indian Budget is yearly introduced, although rather cryptically, before the House. Nevertheless, it is not too much to say that erroneous statements, any one of which would swamp an English Chancellor of the Exchequer, are complacently made and silently received with regard to the Indian revenues by Parliament.

Perhaps the most important, because the most dangerous, is the parliamentary conception of the Indian cash balance. This balance stood at the end of the financial year of 1872 at £24,818,807, or nearly twenty-five millions sterling. It varies from time to time, but the Indian financiers like to keep it at not less than nineteen or twenty millions. Mr. Fawcett and his friends consider this a very wasteful reserve. It is as if a capitalist were ostentatiously to maintain an enormous balance at his bankers, and at the same time to be borrowing largely at 4½ per cent. Indeed, some of the questions put by the Indian Finance Committee imply that a certain portion of this reserve is in reality borrowed money upon which the Indian Government pay a rather high interest, while it lies unproductive in the Government treasuries.

The facts about the Indian cash balances are briefly as follows: The Indian Government is a great banking concern. It receives large sums by way of "Revenue and Judicial Deposits" from the public, and it is also employed to keep the pension and annuity funds of its civil and military servants. For these deposits and funds it is responsible, precisely as a London banking firm would be to its customers. Thus, out of the gross sum of nearly 25 millions of cash balance on March 31, 1872, it absolutely owed 20 1/3 millions to its depositors. This sum, although existing in the vaults of the 250 Government treasuries throughout India, was no more an asset of that Government than the deposits of private customers in the London and Westminster Bank. The balance, therefore, amounted to 4½ millions. But of this residue more than 3½ millions were unexpended loans for reproductive works—loans which had just been raised, and which might be expended within a few months. The effective balance which the Government of India possessed on March 31, 1872, was, in exact figures, £998,098, or less than a million sterling. This effective balance, it should be remembered, was distributed over 250 treasuries, and was the sole resource for a Government which annually spends about 50 millions.

Another parliamentary delusion on Indian finance has reference to the stationary character of the Indian revenues. Great stress was laid upon the circumstance that, in the presence of a yearly increasing expenditure for the better administration of India, the financiers of that country have no increase of revenue to fall back upon. Now the facts on this subject are simply these :—The present Constitution of India dates from the year 1792-93, when Lord Cornwallis introduced his great consolidated system of Indian government. In that year the gross Indian revenues amounted to 8¼ millions sterling. Ten years later they had risen to close on 13½ millions. The year 1813 marks another great revision of the Indian Constitution. In that year they were 16 1/3 millions sterling. The year 1832-33 was also the beginning of another epoch, and the revenues had risen to 18¼ millions. In 1842-43 they amounted to 22½ millions ; in 1852-53 to 28¾ millions ; in 1862-63 they had risen to 45 millions sterling ; and in 1871-72 to 50 millions sterling. So far, therefore, from the Indian revenues being stationary, they have risen by steady annual increments from the date when the existing Constitution was formed—eighty years ago ; and their largest increment has been during the past twenty years. Between 1852-53 and 1871-72 they have augmented from £28,733,872 to £49,888,542, or over 21 millions sterling. This gives an annual increase of over one million per annum ; and if the same increase continues until 1900, the British Empire of India will have the largest revenue of any Government in the world.

There is no reason why it should not do so. The Indian Government is in several respects a trading concern. Since it passed to the Queen's Administration its mercantile aspects have been intensified on an unparalleled scale. For example, it has very largely invested in railways. In 1862 the total lines which it had constructed amounted to 1,584 miles ; in 1871 it amounted to 4,778. In 1862 its net receipts from railways were £433,197. Ten years later, in 1871, its net receipts had multiplied more than six times, and amounted to £2,665,521. In the same way it has invested very largely in irrigation works. In this department its returns are slower, but in the long run even more certain. It is also a great landlord, and is constantly laying out money in the improvement of its estates. It has not only invested large sums in increasing the area of its property by conquest and annexation, but it has also spent a vast annual saving in roads, in drainage, and in advances of various sorts. The accepted parliamentary idea is that such investments in the improvement and additions to its property do not pay.

The facts of the case are as follows :—In 1792-93 the land revenue of India amounted to £3,913,401. Twenty-two years later, after certain accessions of territory, it had risen to 11½ millions. In 1841-42 it stood at a little over 14 millions ; in 1851-52, at 16½ millions ; in 1861-62, at 21½ millions ; and in 1871-72 at over 23½ millions. This includes the forests and excise, which, according to the Indian system, are shown in the same account. What we have to do with is the one broad fact that during our eighty years of settled government in India, this head, which is supposed to be the most stationary of all, has risen from 4 millions to nearly 24 millions sterling. It would seem, therefore, that the business of landholding as conducted by the Government of India is, on the whole, a prosperous one. That Government, no doubt, made a great mistake in fixing the land tax of certain of its provinces in perpetuity, before it had acquired sufficient information as to their capabilities. But, in spite of mistakes, the broad fact remains that the Indian Government obtained as rental from its estates £16,786,425 in 1851-52, and £23,340,446 in 1871-72. We agree with Mr. Fawcett, however, that the increase might have been greater. The Indian Government, by an error perhaps pardonable in financiers untrained in political economy, forgot that in fixing the land revenue in silver they were fixing it in a commodity of changeable market value. During the ten years of British rule from 1862 to 1871 India imported 165¾ millions of bullion and re-exported only 15½ millions. A balance of 150½ millions has therefore accumulated in India during ten years. This has completely altered the purchasing power of silver, and, as a matter of fact, that power, whether expressed in wages or in food prices, has fallen from one-third to one-half since the country passed to the Queen in 1858. Perhaps it was impossible under the more stagnant rule of the Company to foresee such a revolution ; but it is clear that such changes in the relative value of the precious metals must now form an important element in fixing the future land tax of Indian provinces. If the British Government is to realize a fair proportion of the yield of its estates, it must adjust its rental by a valuation in grain.

It remains, however, to consider the price which the Indian Government has paid for this enormous extension of its revenues. This price consists in its public debt—that is to say, in the borrowed capital which it has invested in increasing the area of its property by annexation or conquest, and in augmenting its productiveness by internal improvements. This account only extends as far back as the renewal of the Charter of 1813. In that year the registered debt bearing interest amounted to 415·35 per cent. of the net revenue, or, say, four times the amount of that revenue. In 1856-7, before the Mutiny, it had sunk to 187·19 per cent. of the net revenue, or, say, 1 4/5 of the net revenue. The Mutiny laid a heavy burden upon India. In 1859-60, the first complete year of the Queen's Government, the registered debt bearing interest had risen to 281.32 per cent. or, say, 2 4/5 of the net revenue. In 1871-2, after all the improvements and all the investments made by the Queen's Government in India, the registered debt bearing interest had sunk to 271.72 per cent. of the net revenue.

So far, therefore, from the revenues of India being stationary, they exhibit one of the most signal instances of increase that any civilized Government can produce. These revenues under a really able financier are capable of being developed without any sensible increase of the public burdens, but simply from the increased return which the Government investments in land, irrigation, and railways will yield. Judging from the past twenty years, and allowing for only a moderate degree of bungling, they may be expected to amount to £85,000,000 sterling by the end of the century.—*Pall Mall Budget.*

WHAT OUGHT TO HAVE BEEN DONE ON THE GOLD COAST.

Earl Grey, in a letter to the *Times*, sketches out the policy which he thinks ought to have been pursued by the British Government in Western Africa, and which would have prevented the Ashantee war. He begins, however, by controverting a statement made by Sir Charles Adderley, that if the Conservatives had been in power during the last six months there would have been no Ashantee war. Earl Grey, though not much inclined to defend the present Government, nevertheless believes the Ashantee war to be the direct consequence of a policy for which the Conservatives are not less responsible than their opponents, and of which Sir Charles himself was one of the most strenuous promoters. Lord Grey's own views he thus defines :—

"To render our position on the Gold Coast secure and useful, all that was required beyond keeping up the garrisons of the forts on their former moderate scale, and taking care to make them efficient, was to organize the protected tribes for their own defence, and for the maintenance of order. . . . The fact that they are recognised as being under our protection seems to carry with it an obligation to exercise over them a certain amount of authority, since otherwise our protectorate must be either merely nominal or else expose us to a hazardous responsibilty. It is obvious that we should incur such a responsibility if we were to undertake to protect barbarous tribes from dangers their own misconduct might bring upon them ; if, therefore, we were to protect them, we must, to a certain extent at least, control their actions. And formerly this was so completely the received idea, that I am not aware that a doubt was ever raised till within the last ten, or at furthest the last twenty years, that we ought to exercise a substantial authority over the protected tribes, for the purpose both of maintaining order within the territory, and of restraining them from any conduct calculated to give just provocation to their neighbours. I believe this to have been a just view of the position it was alike our duty and our interest to assume with regard to the protected tribes. What was wanted was to act upon it more completely, and for that purpose to bring the many petty chiefs and tribes who acknowledged our supremacy under some one native authority, and to provide some machinery by which that authority might be placed under British guidance. Something of this kind seems to have been contemplated by Sir B. Pine (the ablest Governor who has for many years been employed in this part of Africa), who is said to have suggested the formation of a "Fantee Confederacy" during the Ashantee war of 1863. Unfortunately, he was compelled by ill-health to leave the coast before anything could be done to carry his views into effect, and though at a later period the Confederation was formed, and continued nominally to exist for some time, it languished and died under the indifference, or open hostility, of succeeding Administrators and Secretaries of State. I have no hesitation in saying that, if the idea of Sir B. Pine had been followed up with vigour and with judgment, it would have altered the whole complexion of affairs. By the exercise of British influence the chiefs might easily have been brought to give their formal adherence to the confederacy and to recognize the power of a council, composed of themselves, to make laws and regulations for the whole Protectorate, with the consent of the British Governor, and under his advise. Above all, they might have been induced to appoint a British officer selected by the Queen to exercise executive power on their behalf under the name of General of the Confederacy. There would have been no difficulty in finding in our service some man who had shown his ability in managing barbarous tribes, and who, holding this office, and acting in concert with and in subordination to the governor of the settlements in Western Africa, would have been able very speedily to bring order out of the present anarchy of the Gold Coast. The first steps would have been to raise a revenue, and to create a small but well-disciplined armed force, to act as a police during peace, and in war to give support and confidence to the untrained warriors the chiefs can bring into the field. Perhaps it may be objected that both these things were unsuccessfully attempted more than twenty years ago ; but, if properly considered, that failure (occasioned as it was by various faults in the execution of the design) would have been regarded as encouraging, instead of the reverse, with respect to the prospect of success there would have been if the attempt had been renewed with greater judgment. I can entertain no doubt that if right means had been taken there would have been no real difficulty in raising the small revenue necessary to provide for the modest wants of such a simple Government as would best have suited the actual state of society ; and the Houssa police affords an example of the kind of armed force required, as well as a proof of the feasibility of creating it, and of its great utility. With a revenue it would also have been possible to assign stipends (very small ones would have sufficed) to the chiefs, and to have made arrangements for gradually converting them into executive officers of the Government, subject to removal for misconduct. By arrangements of this kind the part of Western Africa which acknowledges British supremacy might in no long time have been raised to a condition in which it would have been both perfectly able to defend itself from its barbarous neighbours and to afford a very extended and valuable field for our commerce. The territory is both large and productive ; its inhabitants are numerous, and they are of a race singularly tractable and ready to obey authority when judiciously exercised, by no means averse from industry under favourable circumstances, fond of trade, and eager to obtain European goods by means of it. These advantages, if given fair play by the establishment of such a simple Government as I have described, could not have failed to create wealth, civilization, and commerce ; and the parliamentary papers contain abundant proof that, though the natives were totally incapable of establishing such a Government if left to themselves, they might easily have been led to do so by British direction and with British assistance. This direction and assistance were indispensable in the first instance, but might have been gradually withdrawn as they became less needed ; and from the first the active co-operation of the chiefs should have been sought, and a larged share of authority should have been left in their hands. A native State thus formed would have become a centre from which civilization would gradually have spread through Africa."

In a future letter Earl Grey will undertake to prove that to keep up our establishments on the Coast, and at the same time to take none of the measures necessary to render them secure and useful, was to halt between two opinions, and that the Government, by choosing this course, has incurred most of the evils and dangers of both the two opposite lines of policy that were open to it, and has failed to secure the advantages of either.

THE TRIAL OF MARSHAL BAZAINE.

SIXTEENTH DAY.

Versailles, Oct. 25.

The Court resumed its sitting to-day, when several witnesses were recalled, but no important fact was elicited. It was stated, however, that the Emperor, on passing through Verdun on the 16th of August, announced that Marshal Bazaine would arrive there on the following day.

Colonel Lewall, of the Staff, deposed that he was sent by Marshal Bazaine on the 18th on a reconnaissance in the neighbourhood of Metz, and that the positions occupied by the troops indicated that it had been decided to withdraw on the Briey road. Captain Young, who was the next witness, stated that on the 18th of August Marshal Bazaine, on seeing the troops abandoning their positions, exclaimed, "What can be done with such soldiers ?" This witness was followed by Captain Chalus, who stated that he had been sent by Marshal Canrobert to request Marshal Bazaine to send reinforcements and ammunition ; that the Marshal told him he would send a division of the Guard to the assistance of Marshal Canrobert, but Marshal Bazaine having received word from a General that everything was going on well with the 6th Army Corps, the Commander-in-Chief abandoned his first intention. Commander Beaumont deposed that Marshal Bazaine on the 18th of August, about 4 p. m., gave him an order requiring General Bourbaki to return to Metz, but that he (Commander Beaumont) in order that no misunderstanding might arise, asked the Marshal to repeat his order. On the other hand, Captain Mornay (Marshal Bazaine's Aide-de-Camp) swore that the Marshal instructed General Bourbaki to hold his ground.

Commander Beaumont, nevertheless, maintained his assertion.

The next witness was Captain Lacaze (General Bourbaki's Aide-de-Camp), who deposed that on meeting the defendant at about 4 p. m., he heard from him that General Bourbaki was about to return to Metz.

Captain Latour-Cupin, of General Ladmirault's Staff, deposed that in the afternoon of the 18th of August General Bourbaki gave orders to his troops to proceed to support the 4th Army Corps.

The Court here adjourned to Monday.

SEVENTEENTH DAY.

Versailles, Oct. 27.

The Court resumed its sitting to-day, and on M. Lachaud the Marshal's counsel, expressing his intention of cross-examining the witnesses with regard to the Battle of Forbach, the Government prosecutor announced that he only intended to bring forward evidence in support of the indictment against the Marshal for his conduct after the 12th of August.

The President, however, decided that the witnesses should be examined, as requested by the defendant's counsel. General Montauban deposed that on the day of the Battle of Forbach he was at Sarreguemines at 6 a.m., but, not receiving the order to march to Forbach until 3 p.m., he was only able to arrive at an intermediary point by 7-30 p.m.

General Castagny deposed that at 5 p.m., on the 5th Marshal Bazaine told him to place himself at the disposal of the commanders of the first line of battle, among whom was General Frossard. He narrated that during the day of the 6th he heard guns firing, and at first thought it was thunder. He subsequently believed it his duty to hold himself in readiness for a battle which he considered probable on the morrow, but as the firing continued he commenced marching and arrived in the evening on the heights of Forbach. He added that on the 6th he received no advice or orders from General Frossard.

General Metmann said Marshal Bazaine ordered him on the 5th to place himself at the orders of General Frossard. At 7-30 he received a request from General Frossard to go to his assistance. He arrived at Forbach at 9 p.m.

From these depositions it is made clear that on the 5th of August Marshal Bazaine ordered his Generals of Divisions to support Frossard in case of need, and is not responsible for these orders not having been carried out.

Captain Locmaria moreover deposed that he was sent to Generals Metmann and Castagny to tell them to reinforce General Frossard on the 6th of August.

General Frossard deposed that on the 5th of August he was informed that his corps was placed under the orders of Marshal Bazaine ; consequently, on the 6th, as soon as he was attacked, he sent a despatch to the Marshal informing him of the fact, and continued sending him messages during the day. Marshal Bazaine gave distinct orders that he should be reinforced, but these instructions were not obeyed by the Generals of Division.

Other witnesses gave evidence respecting various details of the military operations, but nothing of importance occurred.

At the opening of the sitting the President, the Duc d'Aumale, had M. Regnier summoned, but that gentleman did not appear. It is said that it is intended to arrest him for writing a letter of an insulting character to the President of the Court, but he is reported to have taken refuge in England.

LETTER FROM PARIS.

(*Pall Mall Gazette.*)

Paris, Thursday, Nov. 6th.

All parties—as parties—seem pretty well satisfied with the result of yesterday's struggle. The Royalists just managed to pull through, and the Republicans ran their opponents very close, assisted by the Imperialists. The Bonapartists also find no reason to complain, for there was a time when the present Assembly refused to listen to their most eminent orator. Yesterday one of their number was able to rise and discourse on the merits of a plebiscite, and more, to mention the possibility of Napoleon IV. taking up the reins of government. Even the Extreme Left gulped down its recollections of mixed commissions, Cayenne, New Caledonia, and Noumea, and complacently gave ear to M. Rouher ; and when the question of an appeal to the people was put, M. Thiers, who had caused first M. Rouher and then Prince Napoleon to be arrested, stood and voted with the Radicals and the Imperialists. The ex-President was in a white tie and dress coat—*habit de noces*, as the wags said, to celebrate his wedding with the Bonapartists. Yesterday the Imperialists were wooed by the men of the 4th of September, who but a short time ago spoke of nothing but the "mud of Sedan ;" and this morning some members of the Right paid M. Rouher a visit to implore his support. How sweet must this revenge be after a long run of persecution and opprobrium ! To-day the Imperialists voted in favour of M. Buffet as President ; and it seems probable that they will not oppose the ten years' prolongation scheme, though they would much prefer to see Marshal MacMahon elected for three or five years. For their "urgency" as regards the election of the President the Bonapartist *Pays* sneers that the Royalists only obtained a majority of 14 votes, while there are thirteen vacancies, and if the winter is hard a number of the deputies of the Right, many of whom are elderly gentlemen, will be carried off, and the majority displaced. The Bonapartists seem hardly to know which way to turn now, after having turned in every possible direction. The editors who support the cause recommend their friends in the Chamber, if the right insists on Marshal MacMahon's powers being prolonged for ten years, to abstain from voting. The Extreme Right appeared intent upon voting against the prolongation, but these ultra-Roylists seem to have altered their intention. They wished to strike another blow for the White Flag, but they have been dissuaded, and will now vote for the military dictatorship of the modern Bayard. When the Right got a majority yesterday, more than one Royalist regretted that the question raised was not between the Monarchy and the Republic: our *belle royaute* would have been voted, sighed the gentlemen on the Right benches. Among the many other strange things observable in yesterday's debate was the fact of M. Thiers, who really led the attack, being opposed by three of his ex-Ministers, MM. de Goulard, de Cissey, and de Larcy, and his ex-ambassador, the Duc de Broglie. M. Grevy, who has always disapproved the violence of the extreme Left, was himself Radical to such an extent that the organ of M. Gambetta promises his speech *in extenso* for to-morrow. Then there was M. Dufaure, an old friend and servant of the house of Orleans, bitter and sarcastic in the extreme against the Royalists, and the Duc d'Aumale, who was in his seat, but who, being on leave of absence, could not vote. There can be no doubt that the Republicans in Paris are much disappointed at the turn affairs have taken, for they desire the letter as well as the spirit, and will in no way be satisfied with a dictatorship. The language used among the people is of the most violent description, and leads one to the belief that the President, if elected for ten years, will have as troubled a time of it as Louis Philippe. That moderate paper the *Temps* says this evening that the dominant idea of the Message is to set at nought the opinion of the country, which is in favour of the definitive establishment of the Republic. It demands a military dictatorship supported by repressive laws. It is remarked that the Message does not speak of the Republic, and that all mention of the Republic is carefully avoided in the *projet de loi* drawn up by the Committee of Nine. There appears to be some chance that the Government will modify its intentions and will reduce the prolongation they now propose to five years. I am led to believe that Marshal MacMahon has expressed a desire that such should be the case ; to reduce the term of office from ten to five years would be of great advantage to the Government, which would gain the support of nearly all the Bonapartists and that of a large number of Left Centre trimmers. It is curious to observe that at the moment the Conservatives are calling out so lustily against Generals Valazé and Saussier coming forward as candidates for Parliament, they themselves desire to found a military dictatorship. The Conservatives now express much apprehension lest the country should be disturbed by pronunciamientos. Even the Imperialists join in this cry, though, without going back as far as the 18th Brumaire, their party has often indulged in such military demonstrations. Strasbourg, Boulogne, the 2nd of December, were pronunciamientos more or less successful. The majority is convinced that it will gather strength every day. It already points to the fact that although 362 voted yesterday, 384 deputies voted for M. Buffet to-day. "If the Bonapartists want prefectures and sub-prefectures they must come to us," said a Conservative. It is certainly a symptom of weakness that the Left did not bring forward a candidate for the chair of the Assembly. M. Edouard Hervé sings a song of victory. "The cause of order has triumphed," he says "the success was complete, because the revolutionary party united all its forces to do us battle. Who would have supposed a few months ago that we should have had to contend against a coalition formed by M. Rouher, M. Thiers, M. Grévy, M. Gambetta, and M. Dufaure?"

RUSSIA IN CENTRAL ASIA.

The St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Allgemeine Zeitung*, referring to the recent annexation by Russia of the country on the right bank of the Oxus, points out that, although this territory is occupied by Russian troops, they are as yet far from being masters of it. "While," he says, "the power of the Turcoman Yomuds in the west is only bent not broken, the Mahommedan robber Sadyk makes the steppe unsafe in the east of the Khanate, and, according to some very alarming letters from Samarcand, it is feared that he will soon resume his practice of plundering the caravans. His audacity goes so far that he sends letters to the Russians from time to time which are full of defiance and insult, and the Russians have no means of punishing him. Russia will only have reason to congratulate herself on the acquisition of Central Asia, when she shall occupy a dominant military position there, and acts effectually by brute force as well as by her moral and civilizing influence. It seems—and letters which I received the other day from Turkestan clearly indicate this—that the officers who have hitherto had the administration of the country in r hands have hitherto restricted themselves to the performance of their military duties, totally neglecting their administrative functions. It is to be hoped that this state of things will now cease. All the plans of railways to India (which have been proposed not only by M. Lesseps, but by several intelligent and enterprising Russians) will remain mere empty speculations if Russia does not everywhere become both the physical and the moral ruler of Central Asia. Already in the year 1868 a M. Bykowski surveyed a line of 3,000 versts for a railway to India, and estimated that the revenue of such a railway would bring 30,000,000 roubles a year into the Russian treasury. On the 6th inst., this gentleman renewed his proposal before the Committee of the Society for the Promotion of Russian Trade and Industry. General Bessnosikoff has traced six lines with the same object, and M. de Lesseps is now having the necessary surveys made for his own plan. This is all very fine ; but it will come to nothing if Russia does not maintain a clear physical superiority over the native tribes.' The correspondent also mentions a report, which he thinks is probably true, that Russia proposes to build a town, to be called Alexandra Petrovsk, in the annexed territory, at a distance of 80 versts from Khiva and 200 from Bokhara. —*Pall Mall Budget.*

MAJOR SCOTT-WARING AND WARREN HASTINGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "SPECTATOR."

Sir,—I have to point out an error in your article on the Morpeth election in your last issue. You there dub my great-grandfather, Major Scott-Waring, as the paid delegate of Warren Hastings in the House of Commons. I do not blame you, Sir, for this false statement, inasmuch as you have as your authority Lord Macaulay. But in giving a flat denial to the fact asserted, that Major Scott-Waring was Warren Hastings' paid delegate, I will go further, and impeach the great Scotch essayist of having wilfully falsified history. My grandmother, the late Mrs. Reade, of Ipsden, who was the personal friend, in her early days, of Pitt, Grattan, Sheridan, and Thurlow, when she read Lord Macaulay's libel on her father's memory, wrote to him adducing evidence which proved beyond a doubt that her father, the traduced friend and supporter of the great Proconsul, was, in comparison with Hastings, a *rich* man, that he never directly or indirectly received one stiver for his services as the advocate of Hastings and our Indian Empire, and that when Hastings died he was indebted to Major Scott-Waring's representatives to the extent of more than ten thousand pounds,—*money lent.* This letter the noble lord never answered, nor did he in a second edition condescend to modify his accusation of a man whose faults were those of a cavalier, and whose virtues were not venal.
—I am, Sir, &c., Compton Reade.

Magdalen College, Oxford

[Mr. Compton Reade is right enough to fight for the memory of his ancestor, but he should do it in a pamphlet, *after* the great mass of Hastings' letters now coming forward are in print, and he must give evidence. His present statement proves nothing at all, except that Major Scott-Waring had great pecuniary transactions with Hastings. Macaulay, though occasionally rash in statement about English personages, is a dangerous authority to attack on Indian matters. He had access to everything, and his highest rhetoric is usually strictly accurate. For example, the present writer entirely disbelieved his flight about Bengalees singing their children to sleep with a song about Hostin Saheb ; but the song existed, was found, and was published. So also as to the curious hint that Mrs. Hastings took bribes. She did take them, and with them bought two great zemindaries in Orissa for her two sons by the Baron. They lived on them for years, but fell in the world, till her last descendant died a pauper in a hospital in Scind about 1852. If Macaulay had evidence in his hands, he would naturally shrink from worrying Major Scott-Waring's daughter with it.—Ed. *Spectator.*]

THE PUBLIC AND THE POLICE.

(*Times*, Nov. 3.)

The recent affray between the police and several officers of the 1st Life Guards has naturally caused a considerable social sensation, but it has still more serious aspects. On a first glance at the character of the charge the impulse of most people would be to put down the officers as altogether in the wrong. We have accustomed ourselves to feel—and the feeling is a healthy one—that a quarrel with the police contains on the face of it the condemnation of those who engage in it. We can hardly conceive that violence could be used towards peaceable persons—particularly those whose social position makes them look with intense repugnance on anything like a disreputable physical struggle—unless there were a great and inexcusable provocation, and in the case of the affair at the Argyll Rooms, if we had accepted the story told by the police as true, we should have had no hesitation in pronouncing a severe censure upon the officers of the 1st Life Guards. Inasmuch, however, as Mr. Knox, after two days' careful investigation of the fact, has dismissed all the charges against Colonel Fraser and his companions, we are bound not only to exonerate the officers but to point out the very singular position in which his decision leaves the police. In all probability we have not heard the last of the business, and we have no wish to prejudge any questions as to the character of the evidence offered for the prosecution that may hereafter arise. It is quite clear, however, that when Mr. Knox discharged Colonel Fraser and his comrades with what seems to be well-merited praise of their demeanour, he expressed, as distinctly as if he had put it into words, his opinion that the testimony of the police was not to be trusted. If he had trusted it he would have been compelled to pass a severe sentence upon the officers.

No one, we imagine, can read the evidence without coming to the same conclusion as that implied in the Magistrate's decision at Marlborough-street. The story told by the police in the witness-box was marked by some manifest exaggerations and inconsistencies ; the story told by Colonel Fraser and the rest of the officers was, on the other hand, simple, straightforward, and coherent. The facts of the quarrel—if it can be called a quarrel—are plain enough. The officers has strolled into a dancing " saloon in Great Windmill-street, well known from the discussions before the Middlesex Magistrates as "the Argyll Rooms," and some of them appear to have annoyed the officials of the establishment by obstructing the entrance. The manager called in a sergeant of police and two other constables, who attempted to eject one of the officers. Here the first discrepancy in the tale arises. The policemen swear that they used no unnecessary violence, and that they were savagely assaulted. Colonel Fraser affirms that the only violence used was on the side of the police, and that the officers scrupulously obeyed his repeated injunctions not to strike the constables, but to take their numbers. Unfortunately, the first collision was followed by others. The police gathered in considerable numbers, and proceeded to carry off some of the officers to Air-street Station. It is alleged on their part that they were molested in so doing by the rest of the officers, while Colonel Fraser declares that he merely remonstrated against the brutality with which the young men in custody were treated, and was himself first assaulted and then arrested. At the station, according to the police, the officers were dangerously violent ; while Colonel Fraser deposes, that the conduct of the police was again outrageously domineering, and that a simple inquiry for "an officer" at the station—meaning an inspector, or some one above the rank of an ordinary sergeant—was met by his being thrust with rude force into a cell.

On these divergent statements two very serious questions arise. If we are to believe the story of the officers of the 1st Life Guards—and most people will agree with Mr. Knox in adopting it in preference to the highly-coloured tale told by the police—it would follow that the police not only behaved with extreme brutality, but backed up their bad case with unscrupulous perversions of the truth. It was asserted that Colonel Fraser struck the constables, which he denies in the most explicit terms ; and the imputation of drunkenness, though not entered as a charge against the officers, was levelled at the whole of them in the most reckless manner, in spite of the most ample evidence that the party were perfectly sober. Mr. Knox may be quite right in saying that, as far as the complaining constables were concerned, "a farthing's worth of sticking plaster would cover any injury that had been incurred ;" but if the story of the prosecution had by some mischance obtained credence, what salve could have been found for the hurt to the fair fame of gentlemen charged with riotous and drunken violence, and with coarse and insulting language ? It was fortunate for Colonel Fraser and his friends that they were able to bring witnesses of unimpeachable character to disprove the allegations against them ; but persons of less distinguished social station may not have such aid within reach, and are not likely to escape so readily.

It would be a very grave public misfortune if the Police should, by any fault of their own, lose the confidence of the community. Englishmen are not the most patient of the human race, and are especially jealous of abuse of power on the part of persons set in authority over the personal liberties of citizens. It is fair to say that the Metropolitan Police have hitherto, on the whole, used the large powers which the law necessarily allows them with commendable moderation and prudence. There are are some signs, however, of a change for the worse, and unless the evil be promptly checked the police may come to be looked upon here with something of the sour suspicion and dislike with which *gendarmes* and *sergents de ville* are regarded on the Continent. The danger which Colonel Fraser and his friends have so narrowly escaped may any day be incurred as innocently and as unexpectedly by persons who would be, perhaps, even more seriously injured by the publication of slanders upon their character than the officers of the 1st Life Guards. Professional men, or men employed in business, might lose their whole social position if a magistrate were to believe unfounded charges of violence, of riotous and scandalous language, and of open drunkenness ; and very few, probably, of those so assailed would have it in their power to bring forward a formidable array of witnesses like that which appeared on behalf of the officers charged at Marlborough-street, or could claim with so much confidence to have their words believed against the policemen's oaths. A defence under conditions less favourable than those which the officers of the 1st Life Guards had to deal with might result not only in the denial of all redress for acts of brutal outrage, but in the infliction of severe punishment by the sentence of the Court and a heavier blow in the shame of the unrefuted accusation.

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